

# **Exhibit 35**

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
 3  
 4 MARK I. SOKOLOW, et al.,  
 5 Plaintiffs,  
 6 v. Civil Action No.  
 7 THE PALESTINE LIBERATION 04cv397(GBD)(RLE)  
 8 ORGANIZATION, et al.,  
 9 Defendants.  
 10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14 DEPOSITION OF NICK KAUFMAN  
 15 JERUSALEM, ISRAEL  
 16 OCTOBER 20, 2013  
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 24  
 25 REPORTED BY: BRENDA MATZOV, CA CSR NO. 9243  
 OCTOBER 20, 2013 - NICK KAUFMAN

1 I N D E X  
 2 WITNESS  
 3 Nick Kaufman  
 4  
 5 EXAMINATION PAGE  
 6 By Mr. Satin 6, 288  
 7 By Mr. Yalowitz 285  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11 D E F E N D A N T S' E X H I B I T S  
 12 NUMBER DESCRIPTION MARKED  
 13 Exhibit 404 Document Entitled "Expert  
 14 Opinion," by Nick Kaufman,  
 15 Advocate, Dated April 10,  
 2013  
 (No Bates Number) 7  
 16 Exhibit 405 Document Entitled "Independent  
 17 and Impartial Tribunals"  
 (No Bates Number) 7  
 18 Exhibit 406 Document Entitled "Expert  
 19 Opinion, Rebuttal," by  
 Nick Kaufman, Advocate,  
 20 Dated September 16, 2013  
 (No Bates Number) 11  
 21 Exhibit 407 Document Entitled "Curriculum  
 22 Vitae," by Nicholas Kaufman  
 (No Bates Number) 12  
 23 Exhibit 408 Hebrew Document, Case 4646/06  
 24 (Bates P 11-7:296 to P 11-7:300  
 and P 11-7:302 to P 11-7:303) 75  
 25  
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1 Deposition of NICK KAUFMAN, taken in the  
 2 above-entitled cause pending in the United States  
 3 District Court, for the Southern District of New York,  
 4 pursuant to notice, before BRENDA MATZOV, CA CSR 9243,  
 5 at the American Colony Hotel, Executive Room, First  
 6 Floor, Jerusalem, Israel, on Sunday, the 20th day of  
 7 October, 2013, at 9:05 a.m.  
 8  
 9 APPEARANCES:  
 10 FOR PLAINTIFFS:  
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 25 MICHAEL SFARD, Advocate  
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1 D E F E N D A N T S' E X H I B I T S  
 2 NUMBER DESCRIPTION MARKED  
 3 Exhibit 409 Hebrew Document, Case 3459/02  
 (Bates P 11-8:121) 105  
 4 Exhibit 410 Hebrew Document, Case 3250/02  
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 5 Exhibit 411 Hebrew Document, Case 3465/02  
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 6 Exhibit 412 Hebrew Document, Case 3465/02  
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 8 Exhibit 414 Hebrew Document, Case 3529/02  
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 9 Exhibit 415 Hebrew Document, Case 3739/02  
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 10 P 11-3:305, and P 11-3:307) 203  
 11 Exhibit 416 Hebrew Document, Case 4646/06  
 (Bates P 11-7:117 to P 11-7:171) 221  
 12 Exhibit 417 Hebrew Document, Case 4646/06  
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 13 Exhibit 418 Hebrew Document, Case 5398/03  
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 14 P 11-12:87, P 11-12:89,  
 P 11-12:91, P 11-12:93,  
 15 P 11-12:95, P 11-12:97,  
 P 11-12:99, P 11-12:101,  
 16 P 11-12:103, P 11-12:105,  
 P 11-12:107, P 11-12:109,  
 17 and P 11-12:111) 250  
 18  
 19  
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 21  
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1 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBITS

2 NUMBER DESCRIPTION MARKED

3 Exhibit 419 Hebrew Document, Case 5398/03

4 (Bates P 11-12:279, P 11-12:281,

5 P 11-12:283, P 11-12:285,

6 P 11-12:287, P 11-12:289,

7 and P 11-12:291) 250

8

9 QUESTIONS INSTRUCTED

10 NOT TO ANSWER

11 PAGE LINE

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1 Q. Which side of the 1948 boundaries is it on,

2 the Palestinian side or the Israeli side?

3 A. I suppose, according to international law,

4 it would be on the Palestinian side. Yes.

5 Q. When you say "according to international law,"

6 do you not think that is correct?

7 A. I agree with the international law. Yes.

8 Q. Okay.

9 (Defendants' Exhibit 404 marked.)

10 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what will be

11 marked as Defense 404.

12 Do you recognize this document?

13 A. (Examining.) Yes. That's an expert opinion.

14 Q. By whom?

15 A. By myself.

16 Q. And did you submit that report?

17 A. I did indeed.

18 Q. In connection with this case?

19 A. I did.

20 MR. SATIN: And mark Exhibit 405.

21 (Defendants' Exhibit 405 marked.)

22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Do you recognize this document?

23 MR. YALOWITZ: Excuse me, Michael. Would you

24 happen to have extra copies of the exhibits you're

25 marking?

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2

3 NICK KAUFMAN,

4 called as a witness, being first duly

5 sworn, was examined and testified as

6 hereinafter set forth.

7

8 EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. SATIN:

10 Q. Please introduce yourself and spell your full

11 name.

12 A. My name is Nicholas Kaufman. N-i-c-h-o-l-a-s.

13 That's my first name. Kaufman, K-a-u-f-m-a-n.

14 Q. Where do you live?

15 A. I live in Jerusalem.

16 Q. What part?

17 A. Pisgat Ze'ev.

18 Q. Is that in East Jerusalem?

19 A. Well, it's northeast Jerusalem.

20 Q. Is that a settlement?

21 A. It's -- under international law, I suppose

22 yes, you would call it a settlement.

23 Q. On which side of the 1948 boundaries is it on?

24 A. It's on the -- what -- sorry. What was it

25 again, the question?

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1 MR. SATIN: I do.

2 THE WITNESS: (Examining.) I believe this is

3 a page out of the article -- out of the expert opinion.

4 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Was that a page that was

5 submitted after the original document was submitted?

6 A. I can't tell you, I must say, I'm afraid.

7 Q. Was there a time after you had completed your

8 report --

9 A. I made some revisions to my report. Yes.

10 Q. And is that the revisions that's on document

11 No. 405?

12 A. Well, I would have to take my time to compare

13 the two documents.

14 MR. YALOWITZ: Please go ahead and do that.

15 And while you're doing it, perhaps I can see a copy of

16 405. Thank you.

17 THE WITNESS: (Examining.) Yes. Well, it

18 would appear that the -- the one with the marked changes

19 is an earlier version than the one which you finally

20 received.

21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Sorry. Did you say that's an

22 earlier version or a later version?

23 A. It would appear that this one here on the

24 right-hand side would be an earlier version.

25 Q. So document -- and you -- when you say "on

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1 the right-hand side," you're referring to document  
2 number --  
3 A. Sorry. Yes, number -- Exhibit 405.  
4 Q. So what was submitted as the additional page  
5 that I just handed you marked as 405 --  
6 A. Yes.  
7 Q. -- you completed before the original report?  
8 A. Well, I'm looking at it now, and I can tell  
9 you what's the truth and what I believe to be the case  
10 and what -- so, I mean, I -- I made some revisions.  
11 I remember specifically making revisions to  
12 this. Because, at the time, I wasn't too sure of the  
13 history of the development of the -- when judges had  
14 to become lawyers, it was a requirement that all judges  
15 sitting in the tribunal were lawyers. And I remember  
16 thinking about that whilst I working under considerable  
17 pressure to get this expert opinion completed on time.  
18 And I remember that I also stated, at the  
19 beginning of my opinion, that I would reserve the  
20 right to make amendments, if necessary, upon further  
21 clarification. This is one of the aspects that I found  
22 necessary to clarify, when exactly a candidate for the  
23 judiciary would have to become -- would have to be a  
24 lawyer to sit in the tribunal in the -- in the military  
25 courts.

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1 is perhaps the right version?  
2 A. Yes, perhaps. Once again, I don't know how  
3 this got here. I certainly wouldn't have passed it  
4 to you.  
5 Q. Well, you notice that on 405 there are a  
6 number of lines that go through that document?  
7 A. Yeah. Those are track changes.  
8 Q. Did you make those track changes, or did --  
9 A. Yes, I did.  
10 (Court reporter clarification.)  
11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Did you make those track  
12 changes, or did --  
13 A. I made these track changes.  
14 (Court reporter clarification.)  
15 THE WITNESS: I apologize.  
16 (Partial pending question read.)  
17 MR. HILL: "Or did someone else?"  
18 THE WITNESS: I made those track changes.  
19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'll do my best to not talk  
20 when you're speaking. And I'd ask you not to speak  
21 while I'm speaking. It will be a lot easier for both  
22 of us. Okay?  
23 A. Understood.  
24 (Defendants' Exhibit 406 marked.)  
25 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what we've

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1 Q. You said a moment ago that the document 405,  
2 the single page, was an earlier version.  
3 Are you now saying that document 405 is, in  
4 fact, a later version of page 6 of that report?  
5 A. The honest truth, I really can't remember.  
6 What I -- I'm -- I'm speaking from experience. I know  
7 that actually -- I mean, the reason why I'm confused  
8 now is because I have sat on tribunals where the  
9 presiding officer has been a major, not a lieutenant  
10 colonel.  
11 (Court reporter clarification.)  
12 THE WITNESS: Yeah. As I said, from the --  
13 speaking from personal experience, I have sat in --  
14 on a tribunal in a military court where the presiding  
15 officer has actually been a major, not a -- not a  
16 lieutenant colonel. So document 405 would perhaps  
17 represent the -- the more correct version.  
18 What I do know is that, by 2004, all of the  
19 people who -- members of a tribunal sitting in the  
20 military courts were, in fact, lawyers.  
21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Okay. But at least -- we'll  
22 get to that later. But at least for now you would  
23 agree --  
24 A. Well, yes.  
25 Q. Your testimony is that 405, the single page,

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1 marked as 406.  
2 Do you recognize Defense 406?  
3 A. (Examining.) Yes. That is a report that  
4 I prepared. It's entitled "Expert Opinion." And it  
5 is my so-called rebuttal.  
6 Q. Did you write that report?  
7 A. Yes, I did.  
8 Q. All three of the documents in front of you,  
9 did you write them?  
10 A. I did.  
11 Q. All of them?  
12 A. Yes. I would like to clarify something, if  
13 that's possible.  
14 Q. Does it pertain to the question that I just  
15 asked?  
16 A. Yes, it does.  
17 Q. Sure.  
18 A. You asked me: Did I write them -- write  
19 these documents? Yes, I did write all -- all of the  
20 documents. I did not submit them, however.  
21 (Defendants' Exhibit 407 marked.)  
22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Well, if you would turn --  
23 we'll get to that in a minute. First, let me show  
24 you what's been marked as Defense --  
25 A. (Examining.) This is my curriculum vitae.

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1 Q. -- 407.  
 2 What is that document?  
 3 A. It's entitled "Curriculum Vitae" and is the  
 4 document that I gave to counsel for the plaintiffs  
 5 because it reflects my -- my career and experience --  
 6 Q. Did you write that document?  
 7 A. -- in a succinct form.  
 8 Yes, I did.  
 9 Q. Now, you said you did not submit the document  
 10 a month ago; correct?  
 11 A. Yes.  
 12 Q. Which document were you referring to?  
 13 A. All of these documents. I worked with  
 14 counsel for the plaintiffs. When I'd finish my reports,  
 15 I would pass them to counsel for the plaintiffs. How  
 16 they ended up in your hands I have no idea.  
 17 Q. Is what you submitted to counsel for the  
 18 plaintiffs what is in front of you now?  
 19 A. Yes.  
 20 Q. In other words, did they make changes,  
 21 as far as you know, to the documents that you see  
 22 before you?  
 23 A. They didn't make any changes that I saw.  
 24 Everything that went out was something that I read.  
 25 I can't know what happened to the documents after

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1 Q. Who gave it to you?  
 2 A. Counsel for the plaintiffs.  
 3 Q. And you see that there's a missing bracket  
 4 there --  
 5 A. Correct.  
 6 Q. -- missing language?  
 7 A. Yes.  
 8 Q. Were you supposed to fill that in?  
 9 A. I assume so, yes. I neglected to do so.  
 10 Q. And it says each page would be initialed  
 11 by you; correct?  
 12 A. Once again, I neglected to do that.  
 13 Q. Why is that?  
 14 A. Pressure of time.  
 15 Q. How long do you think it would have taken  
 16 you to initial the pages?  
 17 A. A very short space of time, I suppose. But  
 18 then I can't exactly remember when I completed this  
 19 report and how much time remained before its submission.  
 20 Somehow I seem to remember -- and this is  
 21 something true in the practice of counsel for the  
 22 plaintiffs throughout, that I was asked to perform  
 23 these tasks at very short notice. And the deadline  
 24 was ticking as it were. And these things were completed  
 25 at the very last minute.

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1 I gave them to counsel for the plaintiffs.  
 2 Q. Did you ever see a signed and completed  
 3 document?  
 4 A. I saw a signed and completed document. Yes.  
 5 Q. And if you would actually turn now to your  
 6 original report --  
 7 A. Uh-huh.  
 8 Q. -- to the last page.  
 9 A. That's --  
 10 Q. Do you have that in front of you? I believe  
 11 it's 404. There's a paragraph in bold above the  
 12 signature line; correct?  
 13 A. Yes.  
 14 Q. Would you read that?  
 15 A. (Reading.)  
 16 "I hereby declare, under penalty of perjury  
 17 under the laws of the United States, that the foregoing  
 18 opinion consisting of" blank "pages, each initialed  
 19 by me, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge  
 20 and belief." (As read.)  
 21 Q. Did you write that paragraph?  
 22 A. That was a standard format that was given  
 23 to me.  
 24 Q. So you did not write it?  
 25 A. Well, it's not my composition at all. No.

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1 Q. Is that your signature above the signature  
 2 line?  
 3 A. That's an electronic signature. Yes, it's  
 4 my electronic signature.  
 5 Q. You'll notice that it's a couple centimeters  
 6 above the line?  
 7 A. Correct.  
 8 Q. Did you actually sign the document?  
 9 A. I did not sign it with my own hand. I gave  
 10 my permission for my electronic signature to be used.  
 11 Q. And if you would turn to your rebuttal report.  
 12 A. Exhibit 406.  
 13 Q. Turn to page 5, the last page.  
 14 A. I have page 5 in front of me.  
 15 Q. And is that your signature there?  
 16 A. Once again, yes, it is my signature. It's  
 17 an electronic signature.  
 18 Q. Were you supposed to put the place in?  
 19 A. Apparently so, yes. I can tell you where  
 20 it was written, if it's empty.  
 21 Q. Where was it written?  
 22 A. It was written in my office, King George  
 23 No. 33, Jerusalem.  
 24 Q. Okay. Now, when were you first contacted to  
 25 work on this case?

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1 A. I really can't remember. I would ask you --  
2 I would refer you to counsel for the plaintiffs. But  
3 what I can remember is that there was a considerable  
4 amount of time before my first being contacted by  
5 counsel for the plaintiffs and my actually being  
6 requested to -- asked to write the report.

7 I also remember being pretty furious about  
8 it in the sense that I was first consulted about it  
9 a long time ago and then requested to write the report  
10 within ten days or something like that, maybe a bit  
11 more.

12 Q. When was it that you were first contacted?

13 A. Once again, I really can't tell you when  
14 it was exactly. I remember that it was a considerable  
15 amount of time before --

16 Q. Within two thousand -- sorry.

17 A. I remember it was a considerable amount of  
18 time before I wrote the report, up to a year maybe,  
19 maybe nine months. Once again, I'm just guessing.  
20 I can't tell you exactly.

21 MR. YALOWITZ: Don't guess.

22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Do you believe it was in  
23 the year 2012?

24 A. I can't tell you. I'm sorry.

25 Q. And was there a time when you were asked to

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1 it was submitted.

2 Q. And it was submitted in April of two  
3 thousand --

4 A. Almost on the same day maybe.

5 Q. If you would just let me finish my question  
6 before --

7 A. Apologies.

8 Q. -- you answer.

9 But your -- your report is dated in April  
10 of 2013? Excuse me.

11 A. We're talking about the -- the exhibit  
12 No. 404?

13 Q. Correct.

14 A. Yes. It's dated April 10, 2013.

15 Q. And when were you asked to write the report?

16 A. Shortly beforehand. I would say somewhere  
17 in the middle of March. But, once again, I'm not  
18 allowed to guess, so I can't tell you. I would refer  
19 you to counsel for plaintiffs.

20 Q. And did you receive the case files -- did  
21 you begin to receive the case files in 2012 or 2013?

22 A. I would say in 2013. That definitely I can  
23 say.

24 Q. And you received them in piecemeal in 2013?

25 A. Yes.

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1 review the case files?

2 A. There was a time when I was asked to review  
3 the case files. Yes.

4 Q. And at what point were you asked to review  
5 the case files?

6 A. I can't tell you. I don't remember.

7 Q. At some point you came into possession of  
8 the case files; correct?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. When was that?

11 A. I can't tell you. I don't remember.

12 Q. Did you receive all the case files at once  
13 or in piecemeal?

14 A. Piecemeal.

15 Q. When did you begin to receive the case files?

16 A. I can't tell you. I don't remember.

17 Q. Was it around the time you were first  
18 contacted in this case?

19 A. No.

20 Q. How long after you had been contacted did  
21 you receive the case files?

22 A. Several months.

23 Q. And your report was completed in April 2010  
24 [sic]; correct?

25 A. My report was completed very shortly before

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1 Q. Who gave you the case files?

2 A. They arrived via an organization named  
3 Shurat HaDin.

4 Q. Are you familiar with this organization?

5 A. To tell you the truth, before I started  
6 writing this, not really. I was familiar with  
7 senior counsel, I believe she's called, Nitsana  
8 Darshan-Leitner. I know of her from my being an  
9 Israeli lawyer.

10 Q. What's your relationship with Nitsana  
11 Darshan-Leitner?

12 A. My relationship?

13 Q. Yes.

14 A. I have no relationship with her apart from  
15 on this case.

16 Q. Had you worked with her before this case?

17 A. Never worked with her before.

18 Q. Are you familiar with Shurat HaDin?

19 A. As I said, I wasn't too familiar with Shurat  
20 HaDin before I accepted the request to write an expert  
21 opinion in this case.

22 Q. How is it that Shurat HaDin got in touch with  
23 you?

24 A. I really don't know. You'd have to ask them.

25 Q. Are you familiar with the term "lawfare"?

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1 A. Of course I'm familiar with the term  
2 "lawfare."  
3 Q. What does it mean to you?  
4 A. The use of courts of law, tribunals, law,  
5 in order to pursue a political agenda.  
6 Q. Have you been involved with any other cases  
7 involving Shurat HaDin?  
8 A. No. Oh, sorry. Apologies. Yes.  
9 Prior to that, no. Thereafter, yes. I have  
10 been asked to prepare two more expert reports in two  
11 separate cases.  
12 Q. Are you aware that, on the website of Shurat  
13 HaDin, there's an op-ed by Nitsana Darshan-Leitner  
14 entitled "Israel Needs to Invade The Hague"?  
15 A. I've heard of Nitsana Darshan-Leitner's  
16 views regarding The Hague. I've never entered the  
17 Shurat HaDin website. It doesn't interest me to tell  
18 you the truth.  
19 Q. Where have you heard about her views?  
20 A. From reading the -- I think I might have  
21 read the same op-ed article in the Jerusalem Post.  
22 I'll tell you why.  
23 I, being someone who practices in the field  
24 of international criminal law, I have an application  
25 on my cell phone which feeds me, now and again, all

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1 are ones that the government of Israel directed Shurat  
2 HaDin to bring?  
3 A. I'm not aware of any such instruction or  
4 any -- any such proposal.  
5 Q. Would it give you pause to work on cases that  
6 were brought at the behest of the Israeli government?  
7 A. I don't think it's really relevant.  
8 Q. That wasn't my question.  
9 Would it give you pause?  
10 A. What do you mean "pause"?  
11 Q. Would you feel comfortable or uncomfortable  
12 working on behalf of a case that was brought at the  
13 direction of the Israeli government?  
14 A. Aah. In general? I would have no problem  
15 with it, as I would have no problem working for any  
16 client who comes to us for my services, as long as  
17 I didn't -- as long as I'm sure that there wasn't a  
18 conflict of interest. I don't choose my clients.  
19 Q. When you received the case files in this case,  
20 did you believe them to be complete?  
21 A. Well, it depends how you define "complete."  
22 I believed that I had a complete record of the -- of  
23 the -- what was in the registry court files. And I  
24 specifically asked counsel for the plaintiffs to make  
25 sure that, when they brought me the photocopies of the

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1 sorts of various information according to keyword  
2 searches which I've programmed. One of the keyword  
3 searches that I've programmed is "The Hague." And  
4 so when anything comes up with respect to the Hague,  
5 I get to see it. And if it interests me, then I read  
6 it. One of these items, I believe, was an op-ed by  
7 Nitsana -- Nitsana Darshan-Leitner, which refers to --  
8 which refers to The Hague. And I believe that was  
9 the piece you're referring to.  
10 Q. Did you agree with her position?  
11 A. I really can't remember what I read there.  
12 Q. Which other case have you worked on for Shurat  
13 HaDin?  
14 A. Gilmore. And a case called Shatsky.  
15 Q. And how many days before April 10th, 2013,  
16 when you submitted your -- your report, did you get  
17 the case files in connection with this case?  
18 A. I think I've already answered that question.  
19 I really don't remember.  
20 Q. Are you aware that Ms. Leitner has said that,  
21 in its early years, her organization, Shurat HaDin, took  
22 direction from the government of Israel on which cases  
23 to pursue?  
24 A. No, I'm not aware of that.  
25 Q. Do you know if the instances in this case

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1 case files, that they did photocopy every document.  
2 I, thereafter, went to the courthouse in the  
3 Judea military court and went over the case files to  
4 make sure that what I had received, in fact, reflected  
5 what was in those files.  
6 Q. So you did a page-by-page comparison of what  
7 you were given --  
8 A. Yes, I did.  
9 Q. -- to what was in the military registry?  
10 A. Yes, I did.  
11 Q. And were there any discrepancies?  
12 A. To the best of my knowledge, no. And if there  
13 was something missing, I would have made a note of it.  
14 I don't remember making a note of it.  
15 I remember making -- sorry. I do want to --  
16 I do want to correct. There was one appeal hearing  
17 on a very, shall we say, peripheral matter. I don't  
18 remember what it was offhand. I remember that not  
19 being included in the file and making a note of that.  
20 But apart from that, that was the only thing I found  
21 out of place.  
22 Q. Do you believe that the case files that you  
23 had reflected everything that had happened in connection  
24 with the case that should have been in those case files?  
25 A. I believe that those case files reflected

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1 everything that was in the case files.

2 Q. But you're familiar with the military court  
3 system; correct?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. And so you know what is supposed to be in  
6 those court records; correct?

7 A. I know what's supposed to be in those court  
8 records, transcripts and documents which are submitted  
9 by the parties, either by agreement or as a result of  
10 making submissions to the judge and that submission  
11 being accepted, even if the other side has objected.

12 So yes, I believe that everything was in  
13 those files that ought to be in those files.

14 Q. Did you request additional materials after  
15 you received the files you received from plaintiffs'  
16 counsel?

17 A. Could you be more specific?

18 Q. Did you make any requests for anything else?

19 A. Not that I recall. No.

20 Q. Did you conduct any independent investigation  
21 into those cases?

22 A. No, I did not.

23 Q. Did you seek out any additional information  
24 about those cases?

25 A. About the specific cases? No.

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1 if you had a legitimate purpose, just as counsel for  
2 the plaintiffs have access to these case files.

3 Q. Did you have to go through that process,  
4 or were you able to just walk in and see them because  
5 of your familiarity with the system?

6 A. No, I not -- I did not do that. When I went  
7 there, my attendance was coordinated in advance through  
8 counsel for the plaintiffs. I didn't -- if -- if this  
9 is what you're hinting at -- take advantage of any  
10 special status by virtue of being a reserve officer  
11 in that particular unit.

12 Q. What caused you to go to the military court  
13 to review the case files if you had already received  
14 them from plaintiffs' counsel?

15 A. I wanted to be sure that everything that I  
16 received was what was in those case files, anticipating  
17 that you might ask me questions about it.

18 Q. So when you conducted your work in this case,  
19 it was with an eye towards questions from the opposing  
20 counsel?

21 A. It was with an eye to ensuring that the court  
22 gets the best version of the truth.

23 Q. Do you believe that you're being an advocate  
24 with what you're doing here?

25 A. Can you clarify your question? I'm an

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1 Q. Did you believe you had all the materials  
2 you needed to do the work that was requested of you?

3 A. I believe that I had all the materials that  
4 I needed to perform my mandate. And my mandate was to  
5 examine the court files and to express an opinion as  
6 to whether or not this is what happened in the court  
7 in those specific cases and whether or not, on the  
8 basis of those court files, I felt that the defendants  
9 concerned received due process.

10 Q. How many days before April 10, 2013, did you  
11 review those case files in the court registry?

12 A. I believe you've asked that question already.  
13 I don't remember.

14 Q. Are those case files publicly accessible?

15 A. Publicly accessible in the sense that any  
16 individual can walk into the military courts and ask  
17 for them? I don't believe there's any confidentiality  
18 which applies to those case files. So, theoretically,  
19 anybody could walk in and ask to see those files.  
20 Whether the court would let anybody walk in is a  
21 different matter entirely.

22 Q. So in response to the question, if I wanted  
23 to go and see them, could I do that?

24 A. Yes, I assume you could. You could make  
25 an application, request access, and they would let you,

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1 advocate by training.

2 If you mean do I believe that I'm being an  
3 advocate, am I jumping on the counsel's bandwagon and  
4 trying to promote their cases best as possible, I'm  
5 trying to be objective. That's my answer to you.

6 Q. We'll get to that in a little bit. But  
7 let's first talk about what you were asked to do in  
8 this case.

9 You were asked to provide an opinion on the  
10 quality of justice dispensed by the Israeli military  
11 courts in general; is that correct?

12 (Court reporter clarification.)

13 MR. SATIN: I apologize.

14 MR. YALOWITZ: Yeah, everybody needs to  
15 slow down here. We've got all day. Ask your question  
16 slowly so Brenda can hear it. Don't step on Mike's  
17 lines. Let him ask his questions. You don't step  
18 on his lines. We have all day.

19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You were asked to provide  
20 an opinion on the quality of justice dispensed by  
21 the Israeli military courts in general; correct?

22 A. I would say that that forms 10 percent of  
23 my opinion. 90 percent of it was the continuation of  
24 my instructions as set out in page 1 of Exhibit 404,  
25 paying particular attention to the cases of the

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1 defendants.

2 Q. Well, you'd agree that, in your report, the  
3 very first sentence is about the request for an opinion  
4 on the quality of justice dispensed by the Israeli  
5 military courts; correct?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. In fact, it does not say that you were  
8 requested to render an opinion on the case files  
9 related to this incident; correct?

10 A. Not in the first sentence. But it does in  
11 the second.

12 Q. On the second sentence, it says you were  
13 asked to request -- you were requested to pay particular  
14 attention to those cases; correct?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. What did you take it to mean to pay particular  
17 attention to those cases?

18 A. I understood -- and with the benefit of  
19 hindsight, I see that this has been rather loosely  
20 phrased in my instructions.

21 But what I understood in my instructions  
22 were -- were that I was to basically provide summary  
23 evidence, i.e., present what happened in these cases  
24 to a court in the United States and give my opinion  
25 as to whether or not these defendants had received

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1 not reflect, then, what you believe to be what you were  
2 supposed to be doing in this case?

3 A. No. My report reflects exactly what I believe  
4 I was meant to be doing.

5 Q. But you were --

6 A. Just I said that the first paragraph is  
7 perhaps a bit -- could -- could be more tightly phrased,  
8 with the benefit of hindsight.

9 Q. You'd agree that you did discuss the Israeli  
10 military courts in general before you --

11 A. Yes, I did.

12 Q. Can you just let me finish?

13 A. Apologies.

14 Q. You would agree that you did do an assessment  
15 of the Israeli military courts in general before you  
16 went on to discuss the 21 cases; correct?

17 A. There was a, shall we say -- let me have  
18 a look. I would say the first six or so pages are  
19 devoted to discussing basic principles of due process  
20 as are to be found in the Israeli military courts.

21 Q. Now, this is the first time you've ever done  
22 an assessment of the Israeli military courts; correct?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. You've never written an academic article on  
25 the Israeli military courts?

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1 due process in the course of their cases on the basis  
2 of the information made available to me.

3 In the course of doing that, of course,  
4 I had to touch on issues relating to the quality of  
5 justice dispensed by the Israeli military courts in  
6 the West Bank.

7 Q. But you would agree that you were asked to  
8 do two things; correct?

9 A. Correct. Summary evidence, i.e., present  
10 cases. That's number one. And, number two, to give  
11 my opinions as to whether or not, on the basis of the  
12 information made available to me, these defendants  
13 received due process.

14 Q. Well, those two things only refer to your  
15 evaluation and assessment of the 21 case files; correct?

16 A. To a large extent, yes.

17 Q. And you were also asked to render an opinion  
18 on the quality of justice in general in the Israeli  
19 military courts; correct?

20 A. That's what would appear to be in the first  
21 sentence of my instructions. I seem to remember that  
22 I was more focused on the cases rather than on giving  
23 a general opinion on the quality of justice in the  
24 Israeli military courts in the West Bank.

25 Q. And so would you say that your report does

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1 A. Never.

2 Q. You've never written a non-academic article  
3 on the Israeli military courts?

4 A. No.

5 Q. And this is the first time you've ever done  
6 an assessment of any legal system; correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. You've never published an academic or  
9 non-academic article on any legal system?

10 A. No.

11 Q. And you're not an academic?

12 A. No.

13 Q. You're not a Ph.D.?

14 A. No.

15 Q. You're not a social scientist?

16 A. No.

17 (Court reporter clarification.)

18 THE WITNESS: Let's start again.

19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You've never published an  
20 academic or non-academic article on any legal system?

21 A. No.

22 Q. You are not an academic?

23 A. No.

24 Q. You're not a social scientist?

25 A. No.

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1 Q. You have not received training on social  
2 science methodological techniques?  
3 A. No, and nor would I want to.  
4 Q. You do not have a Ph.D.?  
5 A. No.  
6 Q. You're not currently in a program to obtain  
7 a Ph.D.?  
8 A. No.  
9 Q. Your undergraduate degree was in humanities?  
10 A. Let me clarify. At Cambridge, I started off  
11 learning classics, Latin, Greek, and ancient history  
12 and ancient philosophy. After my first year, I changed  
13 to law. And then I studied the six basic core subjects.  
14 I exited Cambridge with a degree in law.  
15 Q. You have a J.D.?  
16 A. No. There's no such concept in England where  
17 I grew up and trained.  
18 Q. You have a legal degree?  
19 A. I have a BA in law from Cambridge University.  
20 Thereafter, I went to what's call Bar school. I was a  
21 member of the Inner Temple. I had my dinners. I did  
22 my legal training for the period of one year. And then  
23 I was a qualified barrister, require -- having been --  
24 thereafter being required to do my pupillage, as it's  
25 called, something which, in Israel, would be called an

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1 Q. You've never represented a defendant in the  
2 Israeli military courts?  
3 A. In the occupied territories, no.  
4 Q. Your experience in the Israeli military courts  
5 is only as a judge; correct?  
6 A. Once again to clarify, in the Israeli military  
7 courts of the occupied territories, only as a judge.  
8 Correct.  
9 Q. And your opinion is only about the Israeli  
10 military courts in the occupied territories?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. And your experience in the Israeli military  
13 courts in the occupied territories is as a part-time  
14 judge; correct?  
15 A. As a reserve duty judge.  
16 Q. This is not your full-time job?  
17 A. No.  
18 Q. You only sit, according to you, from time  
19 to time?  
20 A. Whenever requested.  
21 Q. How often is that?  
22 A. For the last couple of years, it's been very  
23 infrequent. I would say, in the last two years, I --  
24 I have been called maybe two or three times, maybe --  
25 maybe a bit more than that.

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1 internship. So I suppose, if you want to compare it  
2 to the U.S. system, my J.D. would probably be my Bar  
3 school training.  
4 Q. You're a practicing lawyer now?  
5 A. I'm a practicing lawyer here in Israel.  
6 Q. You're strictly a legal practitioner?  
7 A. Strictly a legal practitioner.  
8 Q. You were a prosecutor for 16 years?  
9 A. Correct.  
10 Q. And now you're in private practice?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. Primarily as a defense attorney now?  
13 A. Correct.  
14 Q. You were never a prosecutor in the Israeli  
15 military courts?  
16 A. No.  
17 Q. No, as in that is correct?  
18 A. Correct. I was never a prosecutor in the  
19 Israeli military courts.  
20 Q. You were never a defense attorney in the  
21 Israeli military courts?  
22 A. I was never a defense attorney in the Israeli  
23 military courts. I was, however, a defense attorney in  
24 the Israeli military courts within Israel, as it were,  
25 representing soldiers of the IDF.

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1 Q. For how long each time were you called?  
2 A. I'm sorry. Once again, I want to complete  
3 that question [sic].  
4 I really can't -- I don't want to commit to  
5 something that I can't remember. I think it might be  
6 more than two or three.  
7 Q. Okay.  
8 A. Once again, if that's something which is  
9 essential, I can clarify it for you. It's very easy  
10 to clarify.  
11 Q. Feel free to clarify.  
12 A. I can't at the present moment in time. But  
13 if it's important for you, I will return to you with  
14 a figure.  
15 Q. You'd agree it was just a handful of times,  
16 then, without locking yourself into a specific --  
17 A. Without locking in, I would say it was  
18 a two-handful amount of times. Yes. You can count  
19 the number of occasions on which I've been in military  
20 service over the last -- in the last two -- two years  
21 on the fingers of two hands.  
22 Q. And each time that you were called, how long  
23 was that period?  
24 A. It's only for a day.  
25 Q. And in the -- during the preceding seven or

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1 eight years -- you started in 2002?

2 A. I started when that call went out for judges  
3 who had legal training.

4 Q. When was that?

5 A. As I said, it was sometime between 2002 to  
6 2004. I really can't remember. But there was, at  
7 first, a request which was circulated amongst serving  
8 officers in the Israeli military Advocate General's  
9 call, which is where I was serving at the time as  
10 a reserve officer in the -- as I said, the Israeli  
11 military courts in Israel representing soldiers. They  
12 needed people who had legal degrees, legal training,  
13 legal expertise in criminal law, to sit as judges in  
14 the occupied territories. I agreed.

15 Q. So you, essentially, volunteered to do that?

16 A. Yes, I did.

17 Q. And that was back in 2002?

18 A. Once again, don't catch me on the time period.  
19 It was between 2002 and 2004. Once again, it's an  
20 issue which can easily be clarified because I have  
21 a certificate from the general of the area, appointing  
22 me as a judge.

23 Q. And from the time you started in the Israeli  
24 military courts in the occupied territories --

25 A. Yes.

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1 down at some stage.

2 Q. And how many of those courts have you sat --  
3 have you sat in?

4 A. Only in the Judea military court.

5 Oh, once again, let me qualify. If you're  
6 referring to the -- the court in the -- in the Israeli  
7 police station in the Russian Compound, I've sat there  
8 as well. Yes.

9 Q. How many times?

10 A. Less frequently. Much less frequently.  
11 I would say you could count the number of times I've  
12 sat there on the fingers of one hand.

13 Q. And over the course of your career as a  
14 part-time judge in the Israeli military courts in  
15 the occupied territories, how many trials have you  
16 presided over?

17 A. I really can't tell you. I don't remember.  
18 I remember the trials that I have sat over that --  
19 that stick in my mind. And one of them I believe I  
20 referred to in my expert report, if I'm not mistaken.  
21 Maybe not. No, I don't believe I did.

22 I remember one particular case that I sat on.  
23 But I can't tell you how many times. A lot of cases  
24 I've sat on over the course of the years.

25 Q. And it's your serve -- it's your choice to

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1 Q. -- for the next five years or so, how often  
2 would you sit?

3 A. I would say it would be at least once a month,  
4 maybe perhaps even more than that, twice.

5 Q. And each time you're sitting it's for a day?

6 A. For a day. Or if I was tied to a particular  
7 case that I was sitting as a judge at trial, then  
8 I would fix my calendar according to the -- to the  
9 progress of the case.

10 For the large part, I preferred handling  
11 custody hearings, bail applications, as you would  
12 probably call them. And I used to do a lot of them.  
13 I would say, on an average day, I would get something  
14 like 40 cases given to me to -- to deal with.

15 Q. And that would -- that would last for one day?

16 A. And that would last for one day. Yes.

17 Q. And there are three courts in the Israeli  
18 military courts in the occupied territories?

19 A. Three courts? There are -- there are --  
20 there's -- there's a court in -- in Judea, and there's  
21 a court in Samaria. Those are the two courts that I'm  
22 aware of. And there was a -- an appeals court, which  
23 sat in Judea, in the military court compound, as it  
24 were. There was formerly a court in Gaza, which sat  
25 at the Erez checkpoint. I believe that that was closed

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1 do your reserve duty as a judge in the Israeli military  
2 courts in the occupied territories; correct?

3 A. Correct.

4 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection to the form.

5 THE WITNESS: Well --

6 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You can answer.

7 MR. YALOWITZ: You can answer.

8 THE WITNESS: I can answer?

9 Yes, it is. And I can give you a reason  
10 why I chose to -- to move from being defense counsel  
11 to being -- to being a judge.

12 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Sure.

13 A. To be a defense counsel, I had to travel  
14 from Jerusalem to Jaffa. That's where the courts sit,  
15 in the military courts in Jaffa. I live in Pisgat  
16 Ze'ev, as you know -- as you know. The Ofer military  
17 court is about ten minutes away from my house. It's  
18 purely a matter of convenience.

19 Q. There's nowhere -- you don't have to serve  
20 as a judge as part of your reserve duty in the military;  
21 correct?

22 A. I have to do military reserve duty. Whether  
23 I do it in Jaffa or whether I do it in Ofer, it doesn't  
24 really matter.

25 Q. But it need not be --

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1 A. But I prefer to have it in -- in Ofer because  
2 it's closer to my house. That's the only reason.  
3 Q. But you need not serve your reserve duty in  
4 the form of being a judge; correct?  
5 A. That is correct. No one obliged me to do it.  
6 Q. And as a part-time judge in the Israeli  
7 military courts, your job is not to evaluate the quality  
8 of due process in the Israeli military court system;  
9 correct?  
10 A. Sitting as a judge?  
11 Q. Correct.  
12 A. If I believe that there has been an infraction  
13 of -- of due process, then I wouldn't hide it in my  
14 opinion -- in my judgment, if I felt that it had --  
15 it impacted on the case.  
16 Q. My question is: As a judge -- as a part-time  
17 judge, your job is not to evaluate the quality of due  
18 process in the system as a whole; correct?  
19 A. Well, in what context? In academic articles?  
20 In court? Or in giving evidence in court? Tell me,  
21 please. I mean, clarify the question.  
22 Q. When you go to sit once a month or whenever  
23 you go to sit in the Israeli military courts, you are  
24 not going there to generate opinions or do assessments  
25 of that Israeli military court system; correct?

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1 Q. And you'd agree that you have not been asked  
2 to make legal decisions in any of those 21 cases?  
3 A. None of these 21 cases have I been asked  
4 to give a legal opinion or sit as a judge. I have,  
5 however -- to clarify matters -- familiarity with some  
6 of these cases. And I can't remember whether it is as  
7 a prosecutor or as a defense counsel -- sorry -- as a --  
8 as a judge.  
9 Q. I'm sorry. Did you just say that the 21 cases  
10 you reviewed are cases that you are familiar with from  
11 your prior service as an attorney?  
12 A. Sorry?  
13 Q. Are you saying that the 21 cases you reviewed  
14 are cases that you have familiarity with based on your  
15 experience as an attorney?  
16 A. Well, the case of, I think, Barghouti is --  
17 is a case that most of the Israeli public is familiar  
18 with. Okay. So I might have known a bit more about  
19 it by virtue of having been a prosecutor at the relevant  
20 period of time in Jerusalem.  
21 I wouldn't have had access to the information  
22 contained in that case, if that's what you're asking.  
23 Q. But you weren't participating in any of these  
24 cases as a lawyer?  
25 A. No.

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1 A. I'm going there to apply the law first and  
2 foremost. However, one has to clarify here.  
3 The law in the occupied territories recognizes  
4 the concept of "hagana min hatzedek" it's called in  
5 Hebrew. It's a special defense where, if you believe  
6 that the prosecution has behaved, for example, in an  
7 outrageous fashion, then the defense attorney can raise  
8 that as a -- as a -- as a plea, as a defense. And the  
9 judge will be required to sit and adjudicate on that.  
10 And in doing so, of course he will refer to the nature  
11 of due process which has been applied in the case.  
12 Q. But even in your example, you are making  
13 decisions based on the cases before you; correct?  
14 A. Correct.  
15 Q. You're not making decisions based on the  
16 system as a whole; correct?  
17 A. No.  
18 Q. And this is the first time you've been asked  
19 to give an opinion on whether there was due process in  
20 a case that is not before you; correct?  
21 A. Correct.  
22 Q. These 21 cases that you reviewed were not  
23 before you; correct?  
24 A. No, I did not take a part in any of these  
25 21 cases.

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1 Q. And is your report based exclusively on your  
2 review of the case files or on other information that  
3 you've received?  
4 A. Exclusively on the review of the case files  
5 where I refer to those case files.  
6 Q. You had mentioned a minute ago the special  
7 case where a defense can raise a defense if -- if he  
8 or she believes that the prosecutor had been acting  
9 outrageously; correct?  
10 A. Yes. I believe it's called abusive process.  
11 Now I've remembered the word in English.  
12 Q. And how many times has that happened?  
13 A. In front of me?  
14 Q. Yes.  
15 A. I can't remember.  
16 Q. What's your estimate?  
17 A. I can't remember.  
18 Q. In front of other judges in general, how  
19 often has it happened?  
20 A. It happens.  
21 Q. How regularly?  
22 A. It's not an infrequent plea or defense.  
23 Q. How often is the defense granted?  
24 A. It has been granted in my knowledge.  
25 Q. How often?

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1 A. Are we talking about Israeli military courts  
2 or Israeli courts in general, civilian courts?  
3 Q. Let's do both. For in the military courts,  
4 how often is it successful?  
5 A. I can't tell you.  
6 Q. How about in civilian courts?  
7 A. It's now and again accepted.  
8 Q. Is it more successful in the civilian courts  
9 than in the military courts?  
10 A. I can't give you an opinion on that because  
11 I don't know how many times it's been accepted in the  
12 military courts.  
13 Q. Now, as a part-time judge, you appreciate  
14 the importance of being impartial?  
15 A. Correct.  
16 Q. As a judge, you must be impartial?  
17 A. Correct.  
18 Q. You can't have an interest in the outcome  
19 of a case; correct?  
20 A. Correct.  
21 Q. Now, in being asked to give an opinion on  
22 the quality of justice in the Israeli military court,  
23 you were being asked to render an opinion about the  
24 very system in which you work; correct?  
25 A. You are correct.

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1 is fair?  
2 A. Yes.  
3 Q. If you were to have concluded, during your  
4 assessment in this case, that the Israeli military  
5 court system is not fair, you would be questioning the  
6 integrity of the convictions that you presided over;  
7 correct?  
8 A. Could you repeat your question, once again?  
9 Q. If you were to have concluded, during your  
10 work in this case, that the Israeli military court  
11 system in the occupied territories is not fair, you  
12 would be questioning the integrity of the convictions  
13 you preceded over?  
14 A. I have an opinion in this case with respect  
15 to the quality of justice in the occupied territories  
16 and the cases which I particularly examined. That's  
17 all I can say.  
18 I didn't come to any conclusion that the  
19 system of justice in the occupied territories was  
20 unjust or unfair. But I can appreciate where you're  
21 coming from. And if, yes, I had come to some conclusion  
22 that the quality of justice in the occupied territories  
23 is unfair, then that would have a knock-on effect.  
24 But I don't think that the quality of justice  
25 in the occupied territories is unfair. And I have seen

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1 Q. During the time in which you worked there?  
2 A. During the time in which I was a registered  
3 soldier. Correct.  
4 Q. And as a registered soldier, serving as a  
5 judge in the Israeli military courts?  
6 A. As a reserve duty judge, serving in the  
7 military courts.  
8 But as I've told you, in the last two or  
9 three years, I have been not so frequently called to  
10 military service. And I cannot remember whether I  
11 have actually been called to military service since  
12 writing this opinion, Exhibit 404.  
13 Q. But you agree that the time period during  
14 which these 21 cases took place was a time period  
15 in which you were serving as a part-time judge in  
16 the Israeli military courts?  
17 A. On paper, yes. And you are very welcome  
18 to verify that. It's very easy to access.  
19 Q. When you say "on paper, yes," what do you  
20 mean by that?  
21 A. By the fact that I am still a serving  
22 reserve officer in the unit which is responsible  
23 for administering justice in the Judea military court.  
24 Q. Now, is it your opinion that the system of  
25 justice in which you participate as a part-time judge

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1 nothing to suggest that the quality of justice in the  
2 occupied territories is unfair.  
3 Q. Had you determined that the system of justice  
4 in the occupied territories was not fair, what would  
5 you do about those convictions that you preceded over?  
6 A. Well, I didn't conclude that. So it's not  
7 a question which really concerned me.  
8 Q. My question was: Had you concluded that the  
9 system was not fair, what would you have done about  
10 those convictions?  
11 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Asked and answered.  
12 Hypothetical.  
13 MR. SATIN: It was asked but not answered.  
14 THE WITNESS: Well, but there --  
15 MR. YALOWITZ: It was -- it was answered.  
16 Wait a minute. It was answered.  
17 You can answer it again.  
18 THE WITNESS: My review of the situation in  
19 the occupied territories is that the system of justice  
20 is fair. And, therefore, I don't see -- I can't answer  
21 your question any further than I've already answered.  
22 Theoretically, anything's possible.  
23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You'd agree it'd be  
24 problematic if the judges in the Israeli military  
25 court system thought the system was not fair;

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1 correct?

2 A. What other people think is of no relevance

3 to me in writing this opinion. It's what I believe.

4 Q. Do you agree that a more neutral assessment

5 of the Israeli military court system would come from

6 someone who does not serve as a part-time judge in

7 that system?

8 A. I was asked to give my opinion, I believe,

9 because I have actual experience in sitting in these

10 courts. And I think that I'm able to give my particular

11 view from the vantage point of someone who has practical

12 experience.

13 Yes, you might get someone who answers the

14 criteria you're looking for, who may be able to give

15 his opinion. But then he wouldn't actually be sitting

16 as a judge. He wouldn't have the necessary day-to-day

17 familiarity of the goings-on in these courts.

18 Q. So do you agree that a more neutral assessment

19 would come from someone who was not serving within that

20 system?

21 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Asked and answered.

22 If you have anything to add to your prior

23 answer, please go ahead.

24 THE WITNESS: I don't have anything to

25 answer -- to add. Sorry.

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1 Q. BY MR. SATIN: What's your answer?

2 A. I believe the question has been objected to.

3 Q. You still have to answer.

4 MR. YALOWITZ: He answered it.

5 Did you get the answer? He answered.

6 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I didn't hear the answer.

7 A. What was the question once again? I'm sorry.

8 Q. Do you agree that you are not completely

9 neutral?

10 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

11 THE WITNESS: I believe that I'm neutral.

12 Can I ask for a clarification? I mean, when

13 Mr. Yalowitz states "objection," I still have to give

14 the answer, and then the judge at trial will rule on

15 the objections?

16 MR. YALOWITZ: Correct.

17 THE WITNESS: Okay.

18 MR. YALOWITZ: Correct. Unless I tell you

19 not to answer, you go ahead and answer.

20 THE WITNESS: Fantastic.

21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You're getting paid for

22 your work in this case?

23 A. Of course.

24 Q. How much?

25 A. I believe it's set out in the thing. I --

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1 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Well, suppose someone

2 wanted to determine whether FIFA, the international

3 governing body of football, was corrupt.

4 Do you agree it would be more reliable to

5 have someone who did not work for FIFA do an assessment

6 than to have someone who did work for FIFA?

7 A. Who? Luis Moreo Ocampo? That's where he

8 went, I believe, afterwards.

9 Once again, there are advantages to having

10 someone who is completely neutral, and there are

11 advantages to having somebody who knows the workings

12 of that particular organization. I believe we've

13 already discussed this issue, and I've answered the

14 question.

15 Q. Well, what is your answer with respect to

16 the question I just asked you about FIFA?

17 A. As I said -- I repeat the same answer -- yes,

18 there are advantages to have a neutral observer. But

19 there are also advantages to having somebody who is

20 familiar with the day-to-day workings of the institution

21 in question.

22 Q. So you'd agree that you are not completely

23 neutral?

24 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

25 THE WITNESS: I didn't say that.

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1 I can't remember. I believe I state it somewhere,

2 how much I got paid on this one. Give me one moment,

3 please.

4 "Terms of Engagement," page 2, last paragraph.

5 I agreed to 10,000 USD.

6 Q. That was for the report; correct?

7 A. That was for the report. Yes.

8 Q. Are you getting paid additionally for your

9 testimony and for any preparation for the testimony?

10 A. Yes, I am.

11 Q. How much is that?

12 A. I believe an invoice has been submitted

13 or prepared. I asked for 6,500. I based it on the

14 Laffey matrix. I believe you're familiar with that.

15 Q. No. Why don't you explain?

16 A. As I understood it, the Laffey matrix is a --

17 is the mode used by U.S. courts for assessing reasonable

18 fees for a lawyer of my call and experience.

19 Q. So what was your fee?

20 A. I asked for \$433 an hour. And that was

21 then computed with the number of hours I'd worked in

22 preparation, preparing a rebuttal, being prepared for

23 deposition. It didn't include today's deposition.

24 Q. Are you going to submit an invoice for that?

25 A. It would be based on the same hourly rate,

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1 judging on how many hours you keep me here. Obviously,  
2 if you want to save costs, you'll finish your  
3 cross-examination quicker.

4 Q. You've engaged in legal work against the  
5 PA before, the Palestinian Authority; correct?

6 A. That is correct. Yes.

7 Q. You -- you've served as a general counsel  
8 for Regavim?

9 A. Not as a general counsel of Regavim. This  
10 was a one-off occasion. And I'll explain why.

11 I sit in an office in King George No. 33.  
12 The person sitting next door to me in my office, who  
13 shared the office with me at the time, was a chap  
14 called Amir Fisher. Amir Fisher is the general counsel  
15 for Regavim. I believe Mr. Sfard will know that. And  
16 so this was a one-off, as it were, request.

17 Q. And your work for Regavim was in fighting to  
18 block the PA's application to the ICC; correct?

19 A. Correct. Because I thought it was illegal.  
20 It didn't obey the law.

21 Let me clarify that. It didn't conform to  
22 the Rome Statutes or the regulations or any form of  
23 application.

24 Q. Did you know that when you took the case?

25 A. Yes. It's something I firmly believe.

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1 Did you have a specific methodology?

2 A. Academic methodology? No. I took, as my  
3 starting point, the Universal Declaration of Human  
4 Rights, something which I believe that Mr. Sfard  
5 referred to in his report.

6 Q. And the Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
7 is not exclusively about due process rights; correct?

8 A. Not exclusively, no.

9 Q. It's about human rights?

10 A. Human rights.

11 Q. It covers a wide range of topics?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. You'd agree that there are other sources of  
14 due process rights?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. The U.S. Constitution, for example?

17 A. I'm not a U.S. lawyer, but I assume so.

18 Q. The International Covenant on Civil and  
19 Political Rights?

20 A. A lot of the rights which you're referring to,  
21 due process rights, have their source in the Universal  
22 Declaration of Human Rights. And they are thereafter  
23 transported into these various instruments that you're  
24 now going to refer me to. The basic source is normally  
25 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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1 Q. What is it that you firmly believe?

2 A. That the Palestinian Authority at the time,  
3 before the United Nations vote, had no standing to  
4 request membership of the ICC.

5 Q. Has your opinion changed --

6 A. Purely a legal view.

7 Q. -- on that?

8 A. Yes, I think it has. Since the U.N. voted,  
9 the General Assembly voted, I believe that nowadays  
10 there is a viable case for the Palestinian Authority  
11 to become members of the International Criminal Court.

12 Q. Do you currently represent any Palestinian  
13 defendants charged with security offense cases against  
14 Israel?

15 A. No, I don't.

16 Q. Have you ever represented a Palestinian  
17 defendant charged with a security offense against  
18 the State of Israel?

19 A. No, I have not. I'm not so sure that the  
20 Palestinian security indictee would come my way in  
21 any event. They have their own very competent lawyers.

22 Q. Well, let's talk now about your opinion on  
23 the quality of justice dispensed by the Israeli military  
24 courts in general. And let's talk about how you went  
25 about doing that.

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1 Q. Well, you said that was your starting point;  
2 correct?

3 A. Yes. Because I found it to be a good common  
4 denominator.

5 Q. You didn't discuss those other sources --

6 A. No.

7 Q. -- of due process rights in your report;  
8 correct?

9 A. No. I felt that -- I discussed the sources  
10 which I felt were appropriate. As I said, there was  
11 no particular methodology, strict academic methodology.  
12 And I make no secret of the fact that I'm not an  
13 academic.

14 Q. And it was your choice, then, to start with  
15 the universal -- Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

16 A. Yes. An arbitrary choice.

17 Q. And after choosing a start there, you  
18 chose which due process rights within the Universal  
19 Declaration of Human Rights to focus on; correct?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. You chose to consider the prohibition of  
22 torture; correct?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. The right to equal protection of law and  
25 equality before the law?

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1 A. I chose to refer to those human rights or  
2 due process rights which appear on pages 4 to 6 of my  
3 report, which is Exhibit 404.  
4 Q. But you only focused on certain due process  
5 rights within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;  
6 correct?  
7 A. I focused on those which I felt were most  
8 appropriate to the cases at hand, the cases which I  
9 was given.  
10 Q. You recognized, before you got to the cases,  
11 you were doing this overall assessment; correct?  
12 A. Correct.  
13 Q. And you didn't consider, for example,  
14 Article 9 that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary  
15 arrest, detention, or exile?  
16 A. No, because it wasn't relevant to my mandate.  
17 Q. Was your mandate to look at specific due  
18 process rights as opposed to other ones?  
19 A. As I said, the emphasis was on the cases.  
20 None of the cases in front of me of those 21 cases  
21 I had been asked to examine for the purposes of  
22 assessing whether or not they were appropriately  
23 or inappropriately arrested.  
24 Q. Well, detention was an issue in almost all  
25 of the cases; correct?

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1 Q. Why don't we take a five-minute break.  
2 A. Sure.  
3 (Recess from 10:03 a.m. to 10:19 a.m.)  
4 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In your overall assessment  
5 of the Israeli military courts, you don't consider  
6 a number of basic due process rights; correct?  
7 A. I did not consider one of the due process  
8 rights that you've mentioned. Correct.  
9 Q. You didn't discuss one of the ones from the  
10 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the right to --  
11 A. As you presented it to me, correct.  
12 Q. You also don't discuss the right to be brought  
13 before a judge without undue delay; correct?  
14 A. Correct.  
15 Q. You don't discuss the right to a speedy trial?  
16 A. I don't discuss that. Correct.  
17 Q. You don't consider the right to present  
18 a defense?  
19 A. I don't discuss that in particular. No.  
20 Q. You don't discuss or consider the right to  
21 compel witnesses to testify on the defendant's behalf?  
22 A. I don't discuss that in any detail. No.  
23 What is in the report is in the report.  
24 Q. After starting with the Universal Declaration  
25 of Human Rights, you then looked to Israeli law in

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1 A. Could you clarify?  
2 Q. The defendants in those 21 cases were detained  
3 both investigatorially [sic] and after indictment?  
4 A. Almost all defendants in the Israeli military  
5 courts are detained when they come for trial.  
6 Q. Okay.  
7 A. Yes, almost all of them. And especially if  
8 we're talking about security offenses.  
9 Q. And not only did you not consider Article 9,  
10 the one about arrest and detention, you didn't consider  
11 the second half of Article 5; correct?  
12 A. Clarify, please.  
13 Q. Article 5 is the one that says:  
14 "No one shall be subjected to torture or to  
15 cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment."  
16 A. Well, I did discuss briefly in paragraph --  
17 in the -- in the first two paragraphs of page 4 the  
18 prohibition of torture.  
19 Q. But you don't go into the issue of cruel,  
20 inhuman, or degrading treatment; correct?  
21 A. No. Only when it arose in specific cases.  
22 Q. And you stated on page 3 that you would  
23 discuss the right to equal protection of the law and  
24 equality before the law; correct?  
25 A. I did. And I didn't refer to it thereafter.

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1 the Israeli military court system in the occupied  
2 territories; correct?  
3 A. I looked at the law as applied in the Israeli  
4 military courts.  
5 Q. When you say "as applied," what you mean is  
6 what the law says with respect to those rights; correct?  
7 A. Well, I looked at Military Ordinance No. 378.  
8 Q. And that's the governing law?  
9 A. That's the most basic law. Yes. There are  
10 other laws. Mr. Sfard refers to them in his report.  
11 Q. But the ones you focused on --  
12 A. The procedural aspects in the due process ones  
13 find their expression based in the Military Ordinance  
14 No. 378.  
15 Q. And I would just ask you to let me finish my  
16 question before you answer.  
17 A. Apologies.  
18 Q. But you'd agree that was your methodology, to  
19 the extent you had one, was to start with the Universal  
20 Declaration of Human Rights and then look to Military  
21 Ordinance No. 378?  
22 A. That would be a reasonable assessment.  
23 Q. Okay. You'd agree that just because the law  
24 says there is a right does not mean that that right is  
25 provided?

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. So, for example, suppose there was a law in

3 the United States that said everyone gets \$100 on New

4 Year's Day.

5 To see whether that right is actually

6 provided, you would want to know if people actually

7 got \$100 on New Year's Day?

8 A. In your theoretical scenario, yes.

9 Q. And with what you did, your methodology

10 did not involve looking to see whether the due process

11 rights you decided to focus on were, in fact, provided

12 in the Israeli military court system; correct?

13 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

14 THE WITNESS: In general. I did not review

15 all of the caseload in the military courts for the

16 period of 2002 until 2013.

17 What I did do was look at the specific cases

18 which were given to me and examine whether or not the

19 due process rights, which I identified, which I know

20 to exist, being a -- a practicing lawyer for the best

21 part of 21 years, I looked at those cases to see whether

22 those due process rights had been applied.

23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: So you agree that the main

24 thrust of what you did in this case was related to

25 the 21 case files; right?

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1 A. I submitted no such report.

2 Q. And as part of your work in this case, you

3 didn't review studies of other organizations and groups?

4 A. In preparing my opinion, which is marked

5 Exhibit 404, I did not.

6 Q. And you're aware that entities have conducted

7 studies on the Israeli military court system?

8 A. Correct. I am aware of such.

9 Q. For example, the Yesh Din report?

10 A. I am aware of that because of Mr. Sfard's

11 expert opinion.

12 Q. Were you not aware of it before you read his

13 opinion?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Are you aware of reports from Amnesty

16 International?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Do you think a report or a study from the

19 U.N. would be helpful in assessing the quality of due

20 process in the Israeli military court system?

21 A. In general, yes. But that was not my mandate.

22 Q. Your mandate was more on the 21 case files?

23 A. As I have already said, yes.

24 Q. Okay. Let's talk about the 21 case files.

25 Before we talk about the substance of the opinions,

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1 A. Correct. Yes.

2 Q. Not to the overall system?

3 A. Not to the overall system. Mr. Sfard, in

4 his report, goes into far more detail about that.

5 Q. And your description of the overall system

6 was just some general background information?

7 A. Well, yes, you could say that as a reasonable

8 assessment.

9 Q. I did say that.

10 Would you say that?

11 A. I would say as a starting point. But it

12 wasn't the main thrust of my opinion.

13 Q. You didn't do a formal study on the Israeli

14 military court system; correct?

15 A. No.

16 Q. And your report does not reference that you

17 interviewed individuals who work in the Israeli military

18 court system; correct?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. And you didn't collect any statistical data?

21 A. Correct. I did not collect any statistical

22 data.

23 Q. You didn't submit an assessment or a study of

24 the Israeli military court system to other stakeholders

25 in that system for review?

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1 let's talk about how you went about deciding whether

2 the defendants in those cases received due process.

3 Your methodology consisted of two things.

4 You'd read the files, and you'd decide if there was

5 due process; correct?

6 A. I would review the files. I would then give

7 a general overview of what happened in the case, because

8 I believe that to be at least 50 percent of my mandate.

9 And then, if I noticed anything untoward or out of the

10 ordinary, I would comment on that and deal with it in

11 the other 50 percent, if I felt it touched on an issue

12 of due process.

13 Q. Did you start writing your report before you

14 had rendered an opinion on whether or not there was due

15 process for each individual case?

16 A. I can't remember.

17 Q. And you didn't have a formula that you used

18 that would tell you whether a defendant was afforded

19 due process or not; correct?

20 A. Could you clarify what you mean by a

21 "formula"?

22 Q. Did you create a model or some system, some

23 scientific method that would guide you in reaching a

24 decision?

25 A. I created no such scientific method.

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1 Q. Did you have a checklist of factors that  
2 you identified before you started reviewing each case?  
3 A. As I mentioned, I took the Universal  
4 Declaration of Human Rights as my starting point.  
5 I'm familiar with that declaration. If I felt that  
6 something was untoward with reference to that particular  
7 declaration, then I would have commented on it. If I  
8 felt that there was anything else untoward that impacted  
9 on due process, I would have made a comment on that.  
10 Q. But you didn't lay out a specific set of  
11 factors that you would look for in each particular case?  
12 A. I did not have a checklist of factors. No.  
13 Q. And how much time did you actually spend on  
14 each particular -- reviewing each particular case?  
15 A. I read everything that was made available  
16 to me. I can't remember how much time it took me.  
17 I remember doing it under extreme pressure and working  
18 into the early hours of the morning in order to get  
19 the job completed by the deadline provided.  
20 Q. So did you spend a couple days, then, focused  
21 on reading the case files and writing your report?  
22 A. I remember I had to spend the best part of  
23 a week from 9:00 until the early hours of the evening  
24 in my office reviewing these files. I remember that  
25 they came in piecemeal fashion. I remember being

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1 question. I mean, I read the files. I gave my opinion.  
2 I don't know what anyone else could have done.  
3 Q. There wasn't a specific series of concrete  
4 steps you took in each case in reviewing the files and  
5 rendering your opinion; correct?  
6 A. Once again, I don't know what you're referring  
7 to by "concrete steps." I -- I think I've clarified my  
8 methodology. I didn't have a scientific methodology  
9 with a checklist of factors to look out for.  
10 What I did was read every document that  
11 was provided to me. I believe that those documents  
12 reflected what truly happened in the military court.  
13 I thereafter checked to make sure that those documents  
14 actually reflected what was in the files in the military  
15 court, because I had received photocopies. I read all  
16 of those documents. And if I felt that anything was  
17 untoward, then I would have discussed the matter and  
18 dealt with it.  
19 Q. And after you reached your decision on each  
20 particular case and wrote your report, did you submit  
21 it for any type of peer review?  
22 A. No.  
23 Q. And this is the first time you've ever been  
24 asked to review cases that you were not the judge  
25 presiding over; correct?

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1 annoyed about it.  
2 Q. Can you say how much time was spent on each  
3 individual case?  
4 A. No.  
5 Q. Did you do anything to help Shurat HaDin  
6 obtain the files?  
7 A. No. I just shouted at them for not getting  
8 them to me in time.  
9 Q. And there are no steps that you followed that  
10 someone else could do as well in trying to repeat the  
11 process?  
12 A. I'm not sure I understand your question.  
13 Q. That's because it was a terrible question.  
14 There was not a specific step or steps that  
15 you took in reading the files and coming to your  
16 conclusion that could be repeated by someone else;  
17 correct?  
18 A. Well, once again, I'm -- the thrust of the  
19 question is not too clear to me.  
20 All I can say is what I did. I mean, I read  
21 the files, and I felt that my reading of the files was  
22 sufficient to give my opinion. I don't believe anyone  
23 else could have given the same opinion on reading the  
24 files because -- let me clarify that.  
25 I mean, once again, I'm not sure about the

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1 A. That's correct.  
2 Q. It's not what you do as a lawyer; correct?  
3 A. No.  
4 Q. It's not even what you do as a part-time  
5 judge?  
6 A. No.  
7 Q. And your opinion on each case is based only  
8 on the information that you received; correct?  
9 A. On the information that I received and  
10 my personal experience of handling cases in Israeli  
11 military courts.  
12 Q. But the information with respect to each  
13 individual case was based uniquely on the case files  
14 you received?  
15 A. You mean the evidence? Yes.  
16 Q. When you say "evidence," "evidence" is a term  
17 of art.  
18 A. Okay.  
19 Q. I mean the court records --  
20 A. The information --  
21 Q. -- the documents in the files.  
22 A. Correct.  
23 MR. YALOWITZ: Let him answer.  
24 (Court reporter clarification.)  
25 THE WITNESS: Sorry. Can you ask the question

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1 once again?

2 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Sure. Your opinion is based

3 on just those court records in terms of the information

4 about the cases that informed your opinion?

5 A. Correct. I had no external sources of

6 information with respect to these cases.

7 Q. And the files that you reviewed only included

8 certain documents related to each individual case;

9 correct?

10 A. I believe that the files contained everything

11 that was submitted to the court and transcripts.

12 Q. You'd agree that what is in the court record

13 is not every document that was ever generated in

14 connection with the case?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. In other words, there's going to be police

17 reports that are not in the court records; correct?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. They're going to be the files and records

20 of the prosecutor that are not in the court records?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. They're going to be court -- they're going

23 to be records and materials from the defense attorney

24 that are not in the court records?

25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. And even the evidence that was submitted

2 in the case was not always within those court records;

3 correct?

4 A. What do you mean --

5 MR. YALOWITZ: Object to the form. I don't

6 understand the question.

7 You can answer it if you understand it.

8 THE WITNESS: Are you talking about the --

9 MR. YALOWITZ: Don't ask him a question. If

10 you understand the question, answer it. If you don't

11 understand the question, tell him you don't understand

12 the question.

13 MR. SATIN: Please don't advise the witness

14 how to answer a question.

15 THE WITNESS: Well, I think I started my

16 answer by asking for clarification. So I would ask

17 you to clarify your question once again.

18 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Sure. There are in the

19 case files -- there are not going to be in the case

20 files certain records in connection with that case;

21 correct?

22 A. I've already answered that question. Correct.

23 Q. And even evidence that was submitted in

24 the case, for example, photographs or statements of

25 witnesses, those did not make it into the court records

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1 that you reviewed; correct?

2 A. I can't give an opinion about what is not in

3 those court files. I can only give you an opinion on

4 what is in those court files, what I saw. Thereafter,

5 I went to the courtroom -- the courthouse -- sorry --

6 to the registry of the courthouse. I had the cases

7 brought to me. I reviewed the cases to make sure that

8 what I'd reviewed in the photocopied versions reflected

9 what was in the case files in the courthouse.

10 Q. You have, on occasion, as a part-time judge,

11 received evidence during the course of a trial; correct?

12 A. Correct. Yes.

13 Q. And sometimes that evidence would include

14 things like photographs of the scene of the incident;

15 correct?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. And in these 21 case files, there were no

18 photographs?

19 A. To the best of my knowledge, no.

20 Q. And you would agree that in the -- given

21 the nature of these cases, that there were photographs

22 taken in connection with those cases?

23 A. I can't give you an opinion on what could

24 have been done or could not have been done. I don't

25 know. I only know what I saw. Okay. And what I

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1 saw I don't remember seeing photographs apart from

2 ID photographs, ID parades, but not scene of crime

3 photographs, as you put it. No, I did not see one

4 scene of crime photograph.

5 Q. So you can't say, based on the -- the

6 records you reviewed, whether there was other evidence

7 in connection with the -- with each individual case

8 that was actually submitted into the record but was

9 not actually stored in the court registry?

10 A. I find the question rather long-winded.

11 And I'm having difficulty understanding it.

12 Once again, I've told you: All I reviewed

13 was what was given to me in the photocopy version.

14 I thereafter went to the courthouse to make sure that

15 the photocopies I was given reflected what were in

16 those court files. And I found that indeed to be

17 the case.

18 Q. And the records in the court hearings are

19 not a verbatim transcript of everything that is said

20 in the courtroom; correct?

21 A. Well, it doesn't include the umm's and the

22 aah's and -- and everything else. So yes, it's not

23 a verbatim transcript. No.

24 Q. But not only is it not the umm's and the

25 aah's, there's actually not a court reporter who is

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1 transcribing simultaneously while the litigants and  
2 the judges are speaking; correct?

3 A. The obligation of a judge is to ensure that  
4 an accurate court record is -- is produced. There is  
5 a mechanism for parties, if they feel that the court  
6 record does not reflect what was said in court, to  
7 request amendments. I did not see -- or sorry. I  
8 cannot remember if I saw any particular request for  
9 amendment.

10 Q. But those court records, then, are not based  
11 on a court reporter who is in the courtroom at the time  
12 and transcribes verbatim everything that is said?

13 A. In my experience, there is normally a young  
14 soldier, normally a young female soldier, who sits next  
15 to the judge on his left-hand side. And she types away  
16 everything that is happening during the hearing.

17 Does it include a verbatim account? To the  
18 best of my knowledge, normally the -- the attempt is  
19 made for it to be verbatim. Of course, reality dictates  
20 that it is not always verbatim.

21 Q. You'd agree that, in your review of these case  
22 files, there would often be summaries of what the court  
23 said to the parties or what a discussion was that took  
24 place?

25 A. I can't remember if I saw a summary.

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And the defendants in these cases spoke in  
3 Arabic; correct?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. So what is written in the record purports  
6 to be a translation of what the defendants said when  
7 the defendants were speaking; correct?

8 A. It's your word "purport." Those are  
9 translations of what the defendant said.

10 Q. Well, there's not a certified court  
11 interpreter in the Israeli military court system;  
12 correct?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. In Israeli civilian courts, the interpreters  
15 are certified?

16 A. I don't know.

17 Q. And some of the records you received were  
18 clearly missing pages; correct?

19 A. Some of the documents I received?

20 Q. Yes.

21 A. I can't remember. Would you like to produce  
22 something for me?

23 (Defendants' Exhibit 408 marked.)

24 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm handing you what's been  
25 marked as Defense Exhibit 408.

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1 Q. You'd agree that sometimes it would say things  
2 like "the court discussed the rights with the defendant"  
3 or "discussed the issue of representation with the  
4 defendant"?

5 A. Yes, that is the case. Or "the court had the  
6 indictment read to this defendant." Yes, that occurs  
7 now and again.

8 Q. It doesn't actually have the words of the  
9 judge. It just has a description of what supposedly  
10 took place?

11 A. That does occur from time to time. I can't  
12 remember whether it occurred in this case -- in the  
13 21 cases that I reviewed.

14 Q. And there's no certification that's affixed  
15 to the court records from a court transcriber, saying  
16 this is a complete and accurate description of  
17 everything that was said in this particular court  
18 hearing?

19 A. There is no such certification. No. It's  
20 assumed, as part of his responsibilities, to correctly  
21 reflect what happens.

22 Q. And the young woman that you were referring  
23 to earlier is not a certified stenographer?

24 A. No. She's a soldier.

25 Q. And the records are in Hebrew; correct?

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1 Defense 408 is a record of a court hearing;  
2 correct?

3 A. One moment. (Examining.) This is the  
4 beginning of a hearing. Correct.

5 Q. And this is in the case of --

6 A. Ibrahim Hamed.

7 Q. That's Case No. 7; correct?

8 A. Let me check Exhibit No. 404. (Examining.)

9 It would indeed appear that that is the case,  
10 although I do remember that -- that there was a problem  
11 with the numbering here. Because the way it appears in  
12 my report is 4696/06. And the transcript that you just  
13 handed as Exhibit 408 carries the number 4646/06.

14 Q. Sorry. Say that again.

15 You believe this is a different case number?  
16 You're talking about the court case number?

17 A. I remember that there was a problem -- my  
18 answer was that I remember there was a problem with  
19 the numbering in this case.

20 The transcript you've just handed me carries  
21 the number 4646/06, if I refer you to the top left-hand  
22 corner. Some of the transcripts, I remember, carried  
23 a different number, 4696/06, but they actually refer  
24 to the same case.

25 Q. This court record, though, is the only one

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1 that you have of what happened on that date in this  
2 case, the date of August 18, 2010?  
3 A. I can't know whether it's the only record.  
4 I assume that it is.  
5 Yes. It would be highly improbable for it  
6 not to be. But then I -- this is what it is. Okay.  
7 The transcript refers to a hearing which took place  
8 on the 18th of August, 2010. And it carries the number  
9 4646/06. That's the number of the case. And it's the  
10 case of Ibrahim Jamil Abd Al-Gani Hamed.  
11 Q. And you only have odd-numbered pages of that  
12 court hearing; correct?  
13 A. In a document that you presented me, yes.  
14 In a document in court, I can't remember.  
15 Q. Well, the one I gave you, the original page  
16 numbers are only odd numbered; correct --  
17 A. Correct. The document you gave me are --  
18 is only --  
19 Q. In the bottom corner of that page --  
20 A. -- odd numbered.  
21 Q. -- is also a Bates number, another number --  
22 set of numbers; correct?  
23 A. "P 11-7."  
24 Q. And on the first page is "296"?  
25 A. Correct. Yes.

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1 other person's case records mixed in with Moonzer Nur's  
2 court records?  
3 A. I assume you have a reason for asking me this  
4 question. But, seriously, I cannot remember.  
5 Q. The GSS files were not included in the files  
6 that you received; correct?  
7 A. Correct.  
8 Q. The GSS is the entity that investigates State  
9 security offenses; correct?  
10 A. Yes.  
11 Q. And the defendants in these cases were charged  
12 with State security offenses?  
13 A. To a large part, yes.  
14 Q. In each of those cases, the GSS interrogated  
15 the defendant?  
16 A. That is not something that I can know but  
17 I would assume to be the case.  
18 Q. But you do know that, in many of these cases,  
19 the defendant allegedly confessed?  
20 A. Correct.  
21 Q. And in many of these cases, defendants or  
22 other arrestees incriminated other defendants?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. While those arrestees were under arrest or  
25 in detention?

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1 Q. And on the second page it's "297"?  
2 A. Correct.  
3 Q. Which is actually page 3 of that document?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. So the Bates number -- the ones that start  
6 with the letter "P" are numbered correctly in order;  
7 correct?  
8 A. Correct.  
9 Q. But the original court hearing page numbers  
10 are only the odd-numbered pages?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. Were you aware when you -- when you read this  
13 document -- first of all, did you read this document  
14 when you reviewed the files?  
15 A. I can't remember. I read a lot of documents.  
16 Q. Were you aware that a document or that this  
17 document had missing page numbers?  
18 A. I refer you to my last answer. I can't  
19 remember. I read a large amount of documents.  
20 Q. Did you notice that pages from other cases,  
21 unrelated cases, were mixed in with the court records  
22 you reviewed?  
23 A. I can't remember.  
24 Q. So, for example, in the case of Moonzer Nur,  
25 No. 1, did you notice that there were records from some

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. So you'd agree that the custodial statements  
3 of the defendants were very important in these cases?  
4 A. Clarify what you mean by "custodial  
5 statements."  
6 Q. Statements made while defendants were in the  
7 custody of the GSS or the police.  
8 A. Correct.  
9 Q. Statements that were made while an individual  
10 was not free to go?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. Okay. You'd agree that those statements --  
13 those custodial statements were an important part of  
14 these cases?  
15 A. Correct.  
16 Q. In fact, it was the primary evidence against  
17 many of these defendants?  
18 A. I don't remember. Refer me to a specific  
19 case, and then I will give you my opinion.  
20 Q. Well, you would agree that your main job --  
21 the main thrust of what you did, according to you, was  
22 to review these case files?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. And to provide a summary of what happened?  
25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. And what you're saying is you don't remember  
2 if the main evidence against most of them was the  
3 statements that they, the defendants, themselves made?

4 A. I remember that a large proportion of them  
5 did confess and were convicted on the basis of their  
6 own confession.

7 Q. And the interrogations by the GSS can go on  
8 for days; correct?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. In the Israeli military court system, a  
11 suspect can be detained and interrogated without a  
12 warrant for up to eight days; correct?

13 A. That is correct.

14 Q. Without access to a lawyer?

15 A. That is correct. However, there are  
16 safeguards -- statutory safeguards -- yes, statutory  
17 safeguards, whereby a person who's denied access to  
18 his lawyer can petition. The same applies in the  
19 Israeli civilian courts.

20 Q. Well, the period of detention is different  
21 in a civilian court than it is in the military court  
22 system; correct?

23 A. You are correct.

24 Q. Because you said it's up to eight days in the  
25 Israeli military court system --

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1 they apply to a lawyer. A lawyer tries to get access.  
2 The lawyer is refused access. And then he petitions  
3 the court.

4 Q. You just said in your experience as a  
5 prosecutor.

6 That was not in the Israeli military court  
7 system --

8 A. No.

9 Q. -- correct?

10 A. This was a prosecutor in the offices of the  
11 district attorney of Jerusalem. But it's the same  
12 principle.

13 Q. In a different court system?

14 A. In the Israeli civilian court system, yes.  
15 But as I said, it's exactly the same principle.

16 Q. And a person --

17 A. It's a matter of common sense as well.

18 Q. And in the Israeli military court system,  
19 a person can be detained up to 180 days without seeing  
20 a lawyer if the appellate court approves?

21 A. Sorry. 180?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. I can't remember. I have to check the law.  
24 180 days?

25 Q. That was the question.

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. -- without access to a lawyer?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Only up to 24 hours in the Israeli civilian  
5 court system?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And in the military court system, it can be  
8 extended for up to 30 days at a time?

9 A. Detention, correct.

10 Q. Up to 90 days altogether?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And it's not like that in the civilian court  
13 system?

14 A. There is a distinction. Correct.

15 Q. And you said that there is a -- a safeguard  
16 being that the person can petition; correct?

17 A. I said that a moment -- a few moments ago.  
18 Yes. And I think it's subject to -- to judicial review.

19 Q. That person would have to be the defendant,  
20 then, because they don't have access to a lawyer;  
21 correct?

22 A. In my experience, what happens sometimes --  
23 and I have dealt with these cases as a prosecutor. I'm  
24 talking about denial of access to attorney cases. It's  
25 normally the family who generates the petition, because

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1 A. Without seeing a lawyer in the Israeli  
2 civilian court system? Is that what you --

3 Q. Military court system.

4 A. Once again, I have to check the statute.  
5 I can't remember the numbers offhand. But I know that  
6 the -- that the -- the time periods are different. But  
7 I also know that there is the possibility to petition  
8 and request for that to be returned. And the -- the  
9 whole thing is subject to judicial review.

10 Q. Although the person at the time that is  
11 seeking judicial review does not actually have access  
12 to their lawyer?

13 A. Correct. But I've explained to you how it  
14 happens, how it works normally. Normally, the family --

15 Q. Based on your experience in the civilian court  
16 system?

17 A. Based on my experience in the civilian court  
18 system, the family suddenly noticed that their loved  
19 one goes missing. They assume it's something to do with  
20 the security services. They apply to a lawyer. Their  
21 lawyer applies to the GSS, the police station, whatever,  
22 demands access, is refused access, and then he goes to  
23 court.

24 Q. And a defendant who's in custody who doesn't  
25 have a family, much less a family that takes those

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1 steps wouldn't be able to do that, then; correct?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. Let's get back to the GSS records.

4 The GSS keeps records of what happens during

5 those interrogations; correct?

6 A. The GSS keeps records of what happens during

7 those interrogations. Correct.

8 Q. Records about the interrogation techniques

9 that were used?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. Whether the defendant was exposed to force?

12 A. In none of the 21 cases that I reviewed did

13 I have any grounds to believe that there was deliberate

14 use of force applied by the GSS.

15 Q. You just said -- you'd agree that you actually

16 didn't have the GSS records?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. And the GSS records would have a record of

19 whether or not there was force used?

20 A. I would assume so. Yes.

21 Q. And so those GSS records, they have records

22 of whether a defendant was given food, for example;

23 correct?

24 A. I have seen that now and again in GSS records.

25 Yes.

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1 Q. And in this case, you never got to see any

2 of those records; right?

3 A. No. Not in any of the 21 cases that I

4 reviewed.

5 Q. You would have liked to have seen those

6 records?

7 A. I would have liked to have seen lots of

8 things. I'm sure, with the benefit of access to

9 all of the -- to the records, I could give a view

10 on whether or not these people -- you know, a better

11 view on whether or not these people were rightly or

12 wrongly convicted.

13 That wasn't my mandate. I wasn't asked to

14 pass an opinion on whether or not these people were

15 rightly or wrongly convicted. I was asked to pass an

16 opinion on whether or not, on the basis of the reports

17 that were put to me, they were afforded due process.

18 And my answer was "yes."

19 Q. Well, in cases built almost exclusively on

20 the word of defendants --

21 A. Uh-huh.

22 Q. -- you'd agree that you'd like to see what

23 happened during the course of those interrogations;

24 correct?

25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. Whether the defendant was threatened?

2 A. Threatened?

3 Q. Threatened.

4 A. I have not seen that in GSS records.

5 Q. Whether there had been gag orders that had

6 been issued?

7 A. Gag orders, yes.

8 Q. Whether the defendant had asked for and was

9 denied a lawyer?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. And those GSS records would also include

12 a record of what the defendant supposedly said during

13 the period of his interrogations?

14 A. Your word "supposedly." That imputes bad

15 faith to the GSS. But yes -- the answer is "yes."

16 Q. Well, you'd agree that you've never actually

17 been there for one of these interrogations; correct?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. So when you see a record, that's just based

20 on what somebody else said happened; correct?

21 A. It's based on what the GSS officer reports

22 to have happened. Yes.

23 Q. Right. So I use the word "supposedly" because

24 you don't have firsthand knowledge of it; correct?

25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. You don't know whether the defense lawyers in

2 those cases received the GSS files for those incidents

3 for their clients?

4 A. I do not.

5 Q. To get the files, the defense attorneys had

6 to ask for them; correct?

7 A. I can't comment on that. I can only comment

8 on what my practice was, as a prosecutor in the office

9 of the district attorney of Jerusalem.

10 Q. You'd agree that the practice in the civilian

11 court in Jerusalem is different than the military court

12 system?

13 A. Once again, I can't comment. I've never

14 worked as a prosecutor in the Israeli military courts.

15 I've only worked as a prosecutor in the office of the

16 district attorney of Jerusalem. And my practice I know

17 full well. If you want to ask me, I'll tell you what

18 my practice was.

19 Q. You can't say whether or not your practice

20 was the practice followed by the attorneys in the

21 Israeli military court system; correct?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. You'd agree that the defense attorneys

24 should have sought to obtain the GSS files in these

25 cases?

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1 MR. YALOWITZ: Object -- objection. Object  
2 to the form.  
3 THE WITNESS: As a prosecuting attorney  
4 in the office of district Jerusalem, I -- district  
5 attorney of Jerusalem, I always insisted that the  
6 GSS records which pertain to a statement or confession  
7 or admission made by a defendant were always handed  
8 over to the defense. I cannot comment on what the  
9 prosecution in the military courts did.  
10 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I didn't ask you about the  
11 prosecution. I asked you if the defense attorneys  
12 should have sought the GSS files of their clients.  
13 A. The GSS files in general?  
14 MR. YALOWITZ: Wait a second. Do you have  
15 a question, or are you just going to argue with the  
16 witness? Are you going to ask --  
17 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You can answer.  
18 MR. YALOWITZ: -- him a question? It wasn't  
19 a question.  
20 Q. BY MR. SATIN: My question is: Do you  
21 agree that the defense attorneys should have sought  
22 the records of the GSS files of their clients?  
23 THE WITNESS: Do I answer this?  
24 MR. YALOWITZ: Now you can answer. He's asked  
25 a question.

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1 A. Insofar as it impacts on their client's free  
2 will in giving their -- their confession, yes, they  
3 should have sought it.  
4 Q. And in the Israeli military court system,  
5 a defense lawyer can't speak to prosecution witnesses;  
6 correct?  
7 A. Correct. Not until they've given their  
8 evidence.  
9 Q. Not until they're on the witness stand?  
10 A. Not until after they have given their  
11 evidence. They cannot talk to them about the evidence  
12 in the case.  
13 Q. Until they're on the witness stand?  
14 A. Until they're on the witness stand. Correct.  
15 Q. If, in fact, they are called to testify in  
16 the case?  
17 A. Well, they would only know that they're  
18 witnesses if they're called to testify in the case.  
19 Q. Well, many of the witnesses in the case were  
20 not actually called to testify in these cases; correct?  
21 A. Many of the witnesses in these 21 cases were  
22 not called to testify.  
23 Q. Correct?  
24 A. Correct.  
25 Q. In other words, just their written statements

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1 THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.  
2 Yes, I think they should have asked for the --  
3 for the GSS files. But let me clarify what they should  
4 have asked for. Not for complete access to the GSS  
5 files. I'm talking about the statements which were  
6 taken from these individuals, which reflected their  
7 admissions.  
8 Should they have asked for access to the  
9 files which document, shall we say, as you would have  
10 it, the application of pressure, if that was the case?  
11 No.  
12 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You don't believe the  
13 defense attorneys should have sought the records  
14 of the investigative techniques that led to their  
15 client's statements?  
16 A. They can ask for it. Yes. But then that  
17 is subject to what's called immunity. They have a  
18 right to challenge that immunity.  
19 Q. But the question is whether or not the  
20 defense attorneys should have sought the records  
21 relating to the investigative techniques?  
22 A. Well, again --  
23 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Objection. This --  
24 this -- objection. Objection.  
25 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Please answer the question.

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1 were submitted?  
2 A. Correct.  
3 Q. There was no live testimony?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. There was no cross-examination?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. The prosecution witnesses are listed in the  
8 indictment; correct?  
9 A. Correct.  
10 Q. Now, in generating your opinions about the  
11 due process in these 21 cases, did you speak to anyone  
12 personally who worked on these cases?  
13 A. No.  
14 Q. Did you try to speak to any of the individuals  
15 who worked on those cases?  
16 A. No.  
17 Q. Did you obtain and review the records of the  
18 defense attorneys who represented these defendants?  
19 A. No. And I wouldn't expect them to give them  
20 to me.  
21 Q. Did you ask?  
22 A. I felt I would -- I did not ask. I felt that  
23 would have been a breach of client-attorney privilege.  
24 Q. Well, you agree that a client-attorney  
25 privilege can be waived; correct?

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1 A. It can be. Yes.  
 2 Q. Did you seek those records?  
 3 A. No.  
 4 Q. Did you seek the records of the prosecutors?  
 5 A. No.  
 6 Q. Now, when you're working as a part-time judge,  
 7 you hear from both sides before you ever render a  
 8 decision; correct?  
 9 A. Correct.  
 10 Q. You give each -- each side the opportunity  
 11 to provide you with whatever information they want  
 12 to provide you before you make a decision?  
 13 A. Correct.  
 14 Q. And in this case, you relied only on the  
 15 information you received from the plaintiffs' counsel;  
 16 correct?  
 17 A. Correct.  
 18 Q. The side that is paying you?  
 19 A. Sorry?  
 20 Q. The side that is paying you?  
 21 A. Well, the side that instructed me. Of course  
 22 they pay me. I don't do it for free.  
 23 Q. The side that hired you?  
 24 A. Correct.  
 25 Q. Okay. And you'd agree that you don't have

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1 due process on the basis of the information which was  
 2 supplied to me.  
 3 Q. And given the information that was supplied  
 4 to you, you did not have enough information to say the  
 5 defendant was afforded due process; correct?  
 6 A. I had enough information to say, on the basis  
 7 of the information that was supplied to me, that the  
 8 defendant was afforded due process.  
 9 Q. The most you can say is that you don't see  
 10 a due process violation based on the information that  
 11 you had received?  
 12 A. On the basis of information that was provided  
 13 to me, I believe that the defendants were afforded due  
 14 process.  
 15 Q. Well, you only affirmatively found that a  
 16 defendant received due process in four of the cases;  
 17 correct?  
 18 A. In none of the cases did I find that the  
 19 defendant was denied due process.  
 20 Q. Okay. That's not what I asked you.  
 21 My question was: You only affirmatively  
 22 found that a defendant received due process in four  
 23 of the cases?  
 24 A. Mr. Satin, we can play semantics all day.  
 25 Q. What's your answer to my question?

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1 all the information related to these cases?  
 2 A. Well, I -- once again, you have to clarify.  
 3 I had all the information, which I -- which  
 4 I later reviewed to be in the court files in the  
 5 registry of the courthouse.  
 6 Q. And you'd agree that there are many records,  
 7 as well as other oral information that exist outside  
 8 of those case records?  
 9 A. Correct. We discussed that already.  
 10 Q. And you'd be in a better position to render  
 11 an opinion about whether those defendants received due  
 12 process if you had more information?  
 13 A. I think you say "asked and answered" in your  
 14 jurisdiction.  
 15 MR. YALOWITZ: Indeed we do. If you have  
 16 anything to add, please go ahead.  
 17 MR. SATIN: Please don't instruct the witness.  
 18 THE WITNESS: I've given you my answer on that  
 19 point.  
 20 Q. BY MR. SATIN: What is it?  
 21 A. As I said, obviously in a perfect world,  
 22 if I had more -- access to more information, I would  
 23 have been able to give a better opinion. But then  
 24 I gave my opinion on what I had in front of me and  
 25 whether I thought that the defendants were afforded

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1 A. My answer is that in none of the cases did  
 2 I find that defendants were denied due process.  
 3 Q. Well, I'll refer you to your original report.  
 4 I believe it's Exhibit 404.  
 5 A. Yes.  
 6 Q. And if you turn to page 10. And in the case  
 7 of Moonzer Nur, you wrote at the top of page 10:  
 8 "In my opinion, the defendant was afforded  
 9 due process."  
 10 A. Correct.  
 11 Q. That's what you wrote?  
 12 A. Correct.  
 13 Q. Okay. In the case of Ibrahim Hamed, No. 7,  
 14 on page 18 --  
 15 A. Correct.  
 16 Q. -- you write in the last paragraph:  
 17 "To conclude, it is my opinion that the  
 18 defendant's rights were protected at all times."  
 19 A. Correct.  
 20 Q. That's part of the statement that you wrote?  
 21 You did say that?  
 22 Is that correct?  
 23 A. Correct.  
 24 Q. Okay. In the case of Majid Al-Masri, No. 12,  
 25 page 22 --

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1 A. Uh-huh.  
 2 Q. -- you wrote in the last paragraph for that  
 3 defendant:  
 4 "From perusal of the transcripts of the trial  
 5 proceedings, I am of the opinion that due process was  
 6 observed."  
 7 A. Correct.  
 8 Q. What do you mean by "observed"?  
 9 A. That he was afforded due process. "Observed,"  
 10 it's -- it's a British term. Observed. Afforded.  
 11 Q. Okay. In the case of Hilmi Hamash, No. 15 --  
 12 A. Yep.  
 13 Q. -- you wrote in the very end:  
 14 "It is my opinion that the defendant's  
 15 case was handled appropriately and in accordance  
 16 with recognized principles of due process."  
 17 A. Correct.  
 18 Q. You use very different language to describe  
 19 your findings in other cases; correct?  
 20 A. Yes. I -- well, I varied my language, I think  
 21 would be more accurate, because I didn't want to sound  
 22 too robotic. Okay. But then, apparently, if I would  
 23 have adopted some form of scientific method, then I  
 24 would have repeated exactly the same formula. Because  
 25 but I do believe that the same formula applies to all

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1 due process."  
 2 A. Twenty-one?  
 3 Q. Page 21.  
 4 A. Correct.  
 5 Q. The same language in Case No. 13, on page 23?  
 6 The same language?  
 7 A. (Reading.)  
 8 "Having reviewed the materials placed at my  
 9 disposal, there is nothing to suggest that the defendant  
 10 was denied due process."  
 11 Correct.  
 12 Q. So you'd agree, in the vast majority of these  
 13 cases, you use that negative language; correct?  
 14 A. I --  
 15 MR. YALOWITZ: Object to the form.  
 16 THE WITNESS: I mean, I used what I used.  
 17 As I said already, there was no specific reason for my  
 18 using it. Maybe it's because I'm just not a scientific  
 19 sociologist giving an opinion according to scientific  
 20 methods. I was just giving my view.  
 21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Well, you're a lawyer,  
 22 though; right?  
 23 A. That's correct.  
 24 Q. And you'd agree that there's a difference  
 25 between saying a defendant was afforded due process

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1 21 of the cases. All 21 defendants were afforded due  
 2 process.  
 3 Q. Well, let's at least review the language that  
 4 you used, and then we'll talk about what that language  
 5 means.  
 6 A. Okay.  
 7 Q. In the case of No. 2, Abd-El Karim Aweis,  
 8 you wrote:  
 9 "Nothing in the materials with which I  
 10 have been provided leads me to believe that this  
 11 defendant was denied due process."  
 12 A. Correct.  
 13 Q. For No. 8, Ahmed Barghouti, page 19, it  
 14 also says:  
 15 "Nothing in the materials made available to  
 16 me suggest that the defendant was denied due process."  
 17 (As read.)  
 18 Correct?  
 19 A. Correct.  
 20 Q. And you wrote the same language, Case No. 9  
 21 [sic], Phareess Ghanem, page 21?  
 22 A. Correct.  
 23 Q. (Reading.)  
 24 "Nothing in the material with which I have  
 25 been provided suggests that the defendant was denied

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1 and saying nothing in the materials provided leads you  
 2 to believe that the defendant was denied due process?  
 3 A. When I wrote this opinion, I was not of the  
 4 belief that there was a difference between the two.  
 5 Q. Would you agree that the absence of something  
 6 does not prove that it affirmatively exists?  
 7 A. Correct.  
 8 Q. There's a difference; right?  
 9 A. Correct. But, once again, when I wrote this  
 10 opinion, I was not aware of making any distinction  
 11 between the two.  
 12 Q. Well, on the question of whether a defendant  
 13 was afforded due process, what was your starting point?  
 14 A. I've told you already.  
 15 Q. No, I don't mean your starting point in  
 16 terms of the law.  
 17 Did you start from the premise that the  
 18 defendant was afforded due process, or did you start  
 19 from the premises that the defendant was not provided  
 20 due process?  
 21 A. I started from no particular premises. I  
 22 just looked at the transcripts. If something caught  
 23 my attention as being inappropriate, then I would deal  
 24 with it. If not, I would just summarize and say that  
 25 nothing in the court records gives me reason to believe

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1 that he was denied due process --  
2 Q. What standard --  
3 A. -- or --  
4 Q. -- did you apply?  
5 A. -- was afforded due process. I used the two  
6 terms interchangeably. I made no distinction between  
7 the two when I wrote my opinion.  
8 Q. In making the determination that there was  
9 due process, what was the standard that you applied?  
10 A. Clarify what you mean by "standard,"  
11 Mr. Satin, please.  
12 Q. Well, by what standard of proof, probable  
13 cause, preponderance of the evidence? Did you have  
14 clear and convincing evidence? Did you have a standard  
15 that you applied?  
16 MR. YALOWITZ: Object -- object to the form.  
17 You've just asked him, like, six questions. Would you  
18 like to rephrase?  
19 MR. SATIN: No.  
20 THE WITNESS: There was no particular standard  
21 of proof that I applied. I believe that -- no, there  
22 was no particular standard of proof that I applied.  
23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Can you --  
24 A. I reached my conclusions on the basis of what  
25 I saw.

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1 A. You're right in your assumption.  
2 Q. You could just look to see what the verdict  
3 was?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. Some of the defendants pled guilty; correct?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. Now, a person who has been denied due process  
8 can also plead guilty?  
9 A. You are correct in your assumption.  
10 Q. Sorry?  
11 A. I believe you are correct in your assumption.  
12 Q. An innocent person can be found guilty?  
13 A. It happens.  
14 Q. And an innocent person can even plead guilty?  
15 A. It does indeed happen.  
16 Q. Let's talk about how a guilty plea happens  
17 in the Israeli military court system.  
18 When the parties reach an agreement -- a plea  
19 agreement, the prosecutor submits an amended indictment;  
20 correct?  
21 A. Correct.  
22 Q. The lawyers tell the judge the defendant is  
23 pleading guilty?  
24 A. Correct.  
25 Q. The defendant does not receive a translated

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1 Q. Can you state, to a degree of scientific  
2 certainty, that each defendant was afforded due process?  
3 MR. YALOWITZ: Object -- object to the form.  
4 THE WITNESS: Any degree of scientific  
5 certainty? I'm not so sure what you mean by that.  
6 Percentages -- do I believe that 99 percent?  
7 99.5 percent? 60 percent?  
8 I don't -- I don't understand the question.  
9 I'm sorry.  
10 Q. BY MR. SATIN: The question is: Can  
11 you say to a degree of scientific certainty the  
12 defendant was -- that the defendants were afforded  
13 due process?  
14 A. Well, I -- I must confess I don't understand  
15 the question. But I believe that these defendants were  
16 afforded due process. And I'm certain about that.  
17 Q. Now, all of the defendants in these cases  
18 were convicted of their crimes; correct?  
19 A. Correct.  
20 Q. Just because a person is found guilty by  
21 a court does not mean that the person received due  
22 process; correct?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. Because, if that were the case, there would  
25 be no reason for anyone to review the files; right?

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1 copy of the amended indictment?  
2 A. That's the duty of his counsel.  
3 Q. The defendant does not receive from the court  
4 a translated copy of the amended indictment?  
5 A. The court will clarify whether or not he has  
6 understood the contents of the amended indictment. It  
7 is counsel's duty to clarify to his client the exact  
8 contents of that indictment as amended.  
9 Q. And any discussions that happen between  
10 the client and the attorney, you certainly have no  
11 information about that?  
12 A. No.  
13 Q. Because you weren't there during those  
14 communications?  
15 A. Of course not.  
16 Q. And you don't have records of what was said  
17 during those communications?  
18 A. No.  
19 Q. But what you can say is that, in court,  
20 a translated copy of the indictment is not provided  
21 to the defendant?  
22 A. A translated copy of the indictment is not  
23 provided to the defendants.  
24 I repeat my previous answer, that is the  
25 duty of counsel to translate the contents of that

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1 indictment, as amended, to his client. And the court  
 2 will question counsel for the client as to whether  
 3 or not he has explained to the client the contents  
 4 of that amended indictment and whether or not the  
 5 client understands them.  
 6 (Defendants' Exhibit 409 marked.)  
 7 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
 8 marked as Defense Exhibit 409.  
 9 409 is a court record in the case of --  
 10 A. (Examining.) Ahmed Barghouti.  
 11 Q. Case No. 8; correct?  
 12 A. Let me check Exhibit 404. Yes, you are  
 13 correct.  
 14 Q. And this is a record of a hearing in that  
 15 case; correct?  
 16 A. I don't know whether it's a complete record  
 17 of the whole hearing, because you've only given me one  
 18 page. But yes, it is a record -- it comes from a record  
 19 of a -- it comes -- it is a record of part of a hearing  
 20 in the case of Ahmed Barghouti.  
 21 Q. And on that one page, it says "hearing  
 22 proceedings," and then underneath it "decision";  
 23 correct?  
 24 A. "Mahalach hadiun." That's the -- the  
 25 conduct of the proceedings. "Hachraat hadin" is

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1 Then the defendant himself states:  
 2 (Reading/translating.)  
 3 "I confirm what has been said by my lawyer."  
 4 Then the prosecutor states as follows:  
 5 (Reading/translating.)  
 6 "I would request that the court convicts  
 7 the defendant according to his confession."  
 8 Then you have "hachraat hadin," "verdict."  
 9 Do you want me to continue translating?  
 10 Q. Yes.  
 11 A. (Reading/translating.)  
 12 "On the basis of the confession, or plea of  
 13 guilty, we convict the defendant of the offenses which  
 14 are attributed to him in the amended indictment."  
 15 And then it's signed by all three judges.  
 16 Q. There's no inquiry from the judge of the  
 17 defendant?  
 18 A. There is no allocution as you would put it.  
 19 No.  
 20 Q. There's -- the only thing that the defendant  
 21 says is "I confirm the words of my defense counsel"?  
 22 A. You are absolutely correct.  
 23 But let me say something. This is Attorney  
 24 Ahmed Tsafiah. I know him personally. He has much  
 25 experience. He is the lawyer who formerly worked for

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1 not "decision." It's "judgment," "verdict."  
 2 Q. And this is a record of the guilty plea in  
 3 this case?  
 4 A. Correct. But it's not a full transcript  
 5 because there is no date fixed for the next hearing  
 6 present in the transcript you've given to me. And  
 7 there is no record of what happened thereafter, for  
 8 example, a sentencing hearing. I would assume that  
 9 there were more pages attached to this document.  
 10 Q. Well, they're going to be more pages in the  
 11 case records because there were other dates of hearings;  
 12 correct?  
 13 A. Correct.  
 14 Q. This is just a hearing record from May 15th,  
 15 2003?  
 16 A. Correct.  
 17 Q. And in this page is reflected the guilty plea  
 18 of the defendant?  
 19 A. What is referred to here is an announcement  
 20 by the defense lawyer who states:  
 21 (Reading/translating.)  
 22 "We would like to withdraw our 'kfira'" --  
 23 "Kfira" is a "denial," "ulehodot."  
 24 -- "and to plead to the amended indictment,  
 25 which was filed on the 1st of October, 2002."

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1 Attorney Jawad Boulous, who I am sure you are familiar  
 2 with. He trained with Jawad Boulous. He has much  
 3 experience in court. And I'm not so sure that he  
 4 would say those things unless it indeed was the case.  
 5 Q. But you don't know what he said?  
 6 A. No.  
 7 Q. You weren't there for any conversations  
 8 between him and his lawyer?  
 9 A. Of course not.  
 10 Q. But what is certainly clear from this record  
 11 is there was no question and answer between the judge  
 12 and the defendant?  
 13 A. I believe I've already answered that question.  
 14 There was no allocution. Nor is there any requirement  
 15 for allocution under law.  
 16 Q. Sorry?  
 17 A. Nor is there a requirement for allocution.  
 18 Q. It doesn't happen in the Israeli military  
 19 court system?  
 20 A. Nor in the Israeli civilian court system.  
 21 (Defendants' Exhibit 410 marked.)  
 22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you --  
 23 A. It doesn't mean that there is a lack of due  
 24 process.  
 25 Q. I'm showing you Defense 410.

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1 A. (Examining.)  
2 I would like to add one thing, with your  
3 permission, to the previous Exhibit 409.  
4 If you look at the -- the judges -- the list  
5 of judges, you will see that the three judges there  
6 are -- the persons in the tribunal, the chief judge,  
7 presiding judge is Nathaniel Ben-Ishu. He is now the  
8 most senior judge, I believe, in the Judea military  
9 court.  
10 Q. You didn't put that in your report?  
11 A. No. And the same goes for Exhibit 410. He  
12 is presiding over this hearing as well.  
13 Q. So the one I've just given you, 410, is the  
14 hearing record in the case of --  
15 A. Mohammad Messalah.  
16 Q. No. 9; correct?  
17 A. Let me check Exhibit 404, please.  
18 (Examining.) Correct.  
19 Q. And according to this record, the amended  
20 indictment also was not read out loud at this hearing?  
21 A. Give me a moment, please, sir, to review the  
22 transcript which you've presented to me. (Examining.)  
23 You're correct. There's no allocution here.  
24 However, there is something which is slightly odd, and  
25 it's at line 24. And this is actually what I believe

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1 are you saying it didn't happen?  
2 A. That the amended indictment was read out?  
3 Q. Right.  
4 A. It's rarely read out when there's an amended  
5 indictment. All of the -- that would happen is that  
6 the defense lawyer would say: I have read to my client  
7 the amended indictment, and he's understood the contents  
8 thereof. And he pleads them.  
9 Very rarely -- let me say -- and this is based  
10 on personal experience -- does a judge actually sit down  
11 and read out all of the indictments -- all of the counts  
12 in the indictments, especially in cases -- for example,  
13 the case of Ibrahim Hamed where you've got umpteen  
14 counts. It would take all day to read out an indictment  
15 of that nature. It's not required under the practice  
16 and procedure.  
17 There are, however, institutions where it  
18 does, and I can speak from experience here. In the  
19 International Criminal Court, for example, long charge  
20 sheets are actually read out word for word by the clerk  
21 of the court. It happens in the U.K. as well. From  
22 what I remember, the charges are read out.  
23 Q. So it rarely happens that the amended  
24 indictment is read out loud; correct?  
25 A. Correct.

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1 to be a gesture on behalf of the military prosecutor  
2 to the defendants. And it is probably prompted by  
3 defense counsel's request. And this is based, let  
4 me add, on experience being a prosecutor.  
5 Many times defendants want to plead guilty,  
6 but they're concerned about the effects that it may  
7 have on their colleagues, as it were, co-perpetrators.  
8 So what the -- what the prosecuting lawyer is actually  
9 saying here in -- in -- in line 24 is an assurance to  
10 the defendant that his confession here in court will  
11 not be used against any of -- in any of the other  
12 trials which are taking place.  
13 But you're right, there's no allocution.  
14 Q. There's also no reading of the amended  
15 indictment in court?  
16 A. It's not reflected in the transcript.  
17 You're correct.  
18 Q. And even in the previous case that I just  
19 gave you for Case No. 8, there was also no reading  
20 of the amended indictment out loud?  
21 A. It's assumed. But you're correct. There  
22 is -- it's not actually written in the transcript.  
23 Q. So is it your position that it may have  
24 happened, but it's not written down because the  
25 court reporting just doesn't happen that way? Or

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1 Q. And the amended indictment is not provided  
2 to the defendant in a form of a translation?  
3 A. We've already discussed that.  
4 Q. And for Case No. 9, it doesn't even say here  
5 that the defense lawyer had advised his client what  
6 the amended indictment contained; correct?  
7 A. Well, that's not quite correct. The defense  
8 lawyers says, okay:  
9 (Reading/translating.)  
10 "I affirm or agree to what the prosecutor  
11 has stated. And I would ask for the court to allow  
12 my client to retract his denial."  
13 What the -- the prosecuting lawyer read out  
14 is that:  
15 (Reading/translating.)  
16 "We've reached a plea bargain in the course  
17 of which -- in the context of which" --  
18 I apologize.  
19 (Reading/translating.)  
20 -- "I would like to submit an amended  
21 indictment. The defendant will retract his denial  
22 and will plead to the amended indictment."  
23 So on behalf of his client, the defense  
24 attorney is, in fact, agreeing to what the prosecuting  
25 counsel has said. So one would be fully entitled to

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1 assume that defense counsel had actually put to his  
2 client the contents of the amended indictment.  
3 Q. Nowhere in this document does it say that  
4 the defense lawyer had explained the contents of the  
5 amended indictment to his client?  
6 A. No.  
7 Q. The defendant never signed the documents  
8 stating that the facts in the indictment are true;  
9 correct?  
10 A. The defendant himself?  
11 Q. Correct.  
12 A. No, he did not.  
13 Q. In general, that does not happen that the  
14 defendant signs a document stating that what he is  
15 pleading guilty to --  
16 A. In the courts? No. As a practitioner,  
17 defense counsel, sometimes I insist that my client  
18 signs.  
19 Q. Even if he --  
20 A. That's for my own personal benefit. But I  
21 have not seen in this case. No.  
22 Q. You didn't see that in any of these cases?  
23 A. No.  
24 Q. Okay. And the judge does not ask the  
25 defendant if he is pleading guilty because, in fact,

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1 Q. But the measure of --  
2 A. I don't know what other judges do. I take  
3 what I believe to be extra precaution, yes. But then  
4 that's just me.  
5 Q. It's not required?  
6 A. It's not required by the law --  
7 Q. It's just the way you do it?  
8 A. -- no.  
9 I'm a peasant. What can I say?  
10 Q. At the time of the guilty plea, the judge  
11 doesn't ask the defendant if he understands that, by  
12 pleading guilty, he is giving up his rights?  
13 A. No.  
14 Q. He doesn't tell him, by pleading guilty,  
15 Mr. Defendant, you're giving up your right to trial;  
16 correct?  
17 A. No.  
18 Q. Or your right to cross-examine witnesses?  
19 A. When he pleads guilty?  
20 Q. Correct.  
21 A. No, he does not explain that.  
22 Q. The right to present a defense?  
23 A. He does not explain that.  
24 Q. The right to testify?  
25 A. Clarify, please.

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1 he is guilty?  
2 A. It's not written in any of these -- to  
3 the best of my knowledge, in any of these transcripts.  
4 However, sitting as a judge myself, I always ensure  
5 that that is the case.  
6 Q. So perhaps you do things differently than  
7 the other judges do?  
8 A. I think it would be more correct to say that  
9 I can't know what other judges do apart from those with  
10 whom I sit.  
11 Q. As a part-time judge?  
12 A. As a part-time judge.  
13 Q. In one of the courts?  
14 A. In the Judea military court. Correct.  
15 Q. And at the --  
16 A. I would not sleep at night if I felt someone  
17 had pled guilty for something that he didn't do.  
18 Q. So you take extra measures to protect the  
19 due process rights of the defendants?  
20 A. I'm speaking about myself.  
21 Q. And I'm asking you about yourself.  
22 A. Uh-huh. Yeah.  
23 Q. You have to say "yes" or "no" for the record.  
24 A. Do I take more measures than other judges?  
25 I can't answer that, I'm afraid.

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1 Q. The defendant's right to testify at a trial?  
2 A. Testify as to his innocence?  
3 Q. Correct.  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. And the judge does not ask the defendant  
6 if he understands the maximum penalty he is facing  
7 by pleading guilty?  
8 A. I'd wish to qualify that. He doesn't explain  
9 what the maximum penalty fixed by law is. One would  
10 assume that his counsel would do that.  
11 However, if the plea bargain relates to a  
12 specific punishment, which may or may not be imposed  
13 on the defendant, then the judge is obliged to explain  
14 to the defendant that he is not obliged to honor the  
15 plea bargain.  
16 Q. But the judge doesn't tell him how much or  
17 how high of a sentence he can give him; correct?  
18 A. No.  
19 Q. And the judge doesn't ask the defendant if  
20 he is satisfied with his lawyer?  
21 A. No.  
22 Q. The defend -- the judge doesn't ask the  
23 defendant if he was pressured to plead guilty?  
24 A. It's not required because one assumes good --  
25 sorry. One presumes good faith on the part of counsel

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1 representing these individuals. It would be a pretty  
2 sad indictment of defense counsel if you questioned the  
3 capability and capacity of each and every one of them.  
4 So no, it doesn't happen.

5 Q. Would you agree that your opinions in this  
6 case are based on the assumptions of defense counsel?

7 A. I believe that, if there were claims of  
8 ineffective or inappropriate representation, then  
9 they would have been raised. I didn't see any such  
10 claims. I saw, shall we say, muted reference to such  
11 in Mr. Sfar's report. But even he doesn't go so  
12 far as to allege negligence on behalf of any of these  
13 lawyers appearing in the 21 cases that I've reviewed.

14 Q. So you believe that, absent some kind  
15 of record or motion by the defendant regarding  
16 ineffectiveness, that the lawyers were necessarily  
17 effective?

18 A. I believe that one has to presume competence.

19 Q. That's what you have done when you evaluated  
20 these cases?

21 A. Absolutely. Unless there's anything to prove  
22 contrary.

23 (Court reporter clarification.)

24 THE WITNESS: Unless there's anything to prove  
25 to the contrary or suggest to the contrary.

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1 attorneys in the Israeli court -- Israeli military  
2 court system --

3 (Court reporter clarification.)

4 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Do you agree that defendants  
5 and defense attorneys in the Israeli military court  
6 system in the occupied territories do not believe that  
7 they will get a fair trial?

8 A. I can't speak to what other people believe,  
9 I'm afraid.

10 Q. And you don't know what happens during plea  
11 negotiations between the defense attorneys and the  
12 prosecutors?

13 A. No.

14 Q. It doesn't involve the judge?

15 A. No.

16 Q. There's no record of it?

17 A. No.

18 Q. And having never served as a prosecutor or  
19 defense attorney in the Israeli military court system,  
20 you don't have any firsthand knowledge or experience  
21 to rely on?

22 A. To rely on what?

23 Q. What happens during plea negotiations between  
24 the defense attorneys and the prosecutors?

25 A. I don't think that there is any difference

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1 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In the Israeli military court  
2 system, there's tremendous pressure on the defendants  
3 to plead guilty?

4 A. You say that, not me.

5 Q. Do you agree with it?

6 A. I don't agree with it, no, not in my  
7 experience. I've never pressurized anyone to plead  
8 guilty.

9 Q. You -- but you -- you would recognize that  
10 pressure could come from sources than other than from  
11 the judge; right?

12 A. In any system, there can be all sorts of  
13 sources for applying pressure to get a caseload done  
14 as quickly as possible.

15 Q. The pressure could come from the defense  
16 lawyer himself?

17 A. It could come from the defense lawyer. It  
18 could come from the prosecution. It could come from  
19 the -- the judge.

20 Q. And it could come from the defendants own  
21 perception of the fairness of the system?

22 A. In a theoretical world, yes, what you're  
23 saying is true to any system, any jurisdiction, not  
24 just in Israeli military courts.

25 Q. But you recognize the defendants and defense

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1 between plea negotiations in Israeli military courts  
2 and plea negotiations in the Israeli civilian courts.  
3 And I have a large amount of experience in handling  
4 plea negotiations as a prosecutor, even in security  
5 offenses.

6 Q. Only in the civilian court system?

7 A. Only in the civilian court system.

8 Q. Okay. And the Israeli military courts are  
9 in occupied territory?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. The Israeli military court system did not  
12 exist until the land was occupied by the military in  
13 1967?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. A conflict between Israelis and Palestinians  
16 has continued at different levels of intensity since  
17 1967?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. The conflict has gone on for decades?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. The Israeli military court system has been  
22 in existence for decades?

23 A. Well, you yourself just said since '67.

24 Q. And judges have been serving for decades?

25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. And you've been doing it now, you think,  
2 since 2004?  
3 A. Somewhere in there. 2003, I believe. Once  
4 again, I'm not sure of the date. We can clarify that  
5 very easily.  
6 Q. And when you were providing your overview  
7 early on in your report, that was based on your general  
8 experience during the -- during the entire period in  
9 which you've served as a military court judge; correct?  
10 A. Correct.  
11 Q. It wasn't specific to any specific time period  
12 within that period?  
13 A. No.  
14 Q. And in the Israeli military court system, the  
15 judges are members of the military?  
16 A. Correct.  
17 Q. And in each case, there's a panel of three  
18 judges?  
19 A. It depends.  
20 Q. The trial court?  
21 A. It depends. It depends on the sentence.  
22 Once again, up to a certain sentence, it can be tried  
23 by one judge. I believe it's ten years or -- or seven  
24 years. I forget which. I have sat as a single judge,  
25 trying cases --

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. They're not necessarily Israeli?  
3 A. Correct.  
4 Q. They can be Israeli, Palestinian, or  
5 Jordanian?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. Most are Palestinian?  
8 A. Correct.  
9 Q. And during the times of these cases, the  
10 21 cases you reviewed, the defendants in the Israeli  
11 military court system were Palestinians; correct?  
12 A. The defendants?  
13 Q. Yes.  
14 A. Were Palestinians?  
15 Q. Yes.  
16 A. Correct.  
17 Q. Now, under the law, Palestinians and Israeli  
18 Jews can be charged in the Israeli military court  
19 system?  
20 A. Correct.  
21 Q. Theoretically?  
22 A. Theoretically. Mr. Sfard talks about that.  
23 And I agree with his views on that.  
24 Q. In practice, only Palestinians are tried in  
25 the Israeli military court system?

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1 Q. Whether it's one judge --  
2 A. -- of a security nature, as a single judge,  
3 not as a member of a tribunal of three. Most of  
4 these cases involve murder or, shall we said, homicide.  
5 Because the offense of murder doesn't exist in the  
6 military courts. And those cases are all tried by  
7 tribunals of three. Membership in outlawed association  
8 cases, which I sat in on a frequent basis, are tried  
9 by single judges.  
10 Q. And whether it's one judge or three judges  
11 that's serving in a particular case, they're all members  
12 of the Israeli military?  
13 A. Correct.  
14 Q. And they wear military uniforms on the bench;  
15 correct?  
16 A. Correct.  
17 Q. Not robes?  
18 A. Correct.  
19 Q. The prosecutors are members of the military  
20 as well?  
21 A. Correct.  
22 Q. And they wear military uniforms in court?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. The defense attorneys are not members of the  
25 Israeli military?

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. That's how it was during the period of these  
3 cases?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. Israeli Jews who are charged with the  
6 identical crimes, even occurring in the West Bank  
7 in the occupied territories, they'd be charged in  
8 the Israeli military courts -- they would not be  
9 charged --  
10 A. Not be charged.  
11 Q. -- in the Israeli military court system?  
12 A. They would be charged in Israeli civilian  
13 courts. Correct.  
14 Q. An Israeli Jew has not been brought before  
15 the Israeli military court system in decades?  
16 A. I can't comment on that. And I'm not so  
17 sure the assertion is correct. But then I would --  
18 I would concede to my peers on that matter.  
19 Q. In addition to the lawyers and the judges  
20 we talked about, the -- the clerks in the courtroom,  
21 they're all members of the Israeli military?  
22 A. Clarify what you mean by "clerk."  
23 Q. Well, is there a courtroom clerk who is --  
24 has some administrative duties in the courtroom?  
25 A. There is an interpreter, who is also the

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1 person who handles the court, the -- the goings-on  
 2 in the courtroom, calls the judges into court, allows  
 3 the families to come into court, basically the person  
 4 who organizes what goes on in the court from an  
 5 administrative point of view.  
 6 Q. He's the court reporter, did you say?  
 7 A. Not the court reporter. He's the court  
 8 translator.  
 9 Q. The court translator?  
 10 A. Yes. He also doubles as the person who calls  
 11 the judges into court, calls the silence in court, calls  
 12 for the defendants' families to come into court so they  
 13 can be present during the hearing. Yes, he will be the  
 14 interpreter. He is either Bedouin or Druze.  
 15 Q. The person who is responsible for interpreting  
 16 for the defendant has other responsibilities?  
 17 A. Yes.  
 18 Q. And that's a person who's a member of the  
 19 military?  
 20 A. Correct. And he wears a green uniform.  
 21 Q. Okay. So do you agree -- are there guards  
 22 in the courtroom or people --  
 23 A. Yes, there are.  
 24 Q. -- for -- who keep order in the courtroom?  
 25 A. Correct.

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1 tell you the truth. But I've frequently observed them  
 2 in court. I've frequently chatted to them.  
 3 Q. So would you say that, in most cases, if  
 4 not all the cases that you're familiar with, you have --  
 5 most serious cases, you have three judges of the Israeli  
 6 military preceding over a trial in occupied territory  
 7 where the prosecutor is also a member of the Israeli  
 8 military and the defendant and his lawyer are  
 9 Palestinian?  
 10 A. Correct.  
 11 MR. SATIN: Why don't we take a break.  
 12 (Recess from 11:35 a.m. to 11:48 a.m., after  
 13 which Mr. Rochon was not present.)  
 14 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Good morning.  
 15 You know other judges who have worked in the  
 16 Israeli military court system?  
 17 A. I know of the judges. Yes.  
 18 Q. Do you know a judge named Jonathan Livni?  
 19 A. Jonathan Livni?  
 20 Q. Yes.  
 21 A. I know of him. Yes. He's a lawyer. He  
 22 practices in Jerusalem. Jonathan Livni.  
 23 Q. Sorry?  
 24 A. Jonathan Livni. I am familiar with him.  
 25 I know him personally.

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1 Q. Also members of the military?  
 2 A. Yes. Normally of the military police.  
 3 Q. So would you agree that the only non-military  
 4 people in a courtroom is going to be the defendant,  
 5 the defendant's family, and the defense attorney?  
 6 A. You're forgetting one very important body  
 7 of people who like to come to these hearings and follow  
 8 what's going on. Machsom Watch, Yesh Din, and all the  
 9 human rights organizations. I have frequently observed  
 10 the presence of human rights organizations' observers,  
 11 diplomats, various people who come to see what's going  
 12 on in those courts. They're public. They're open to  
 13 the public.  
 14 Q. You said earlier you became familiar with  
 15 the Yesh Din report after Mr. Sfard's --  
 16 A. Yes.  
 17 Q. -- report was generated?  
 18 A. That's correct.  
 19 Q. Okay. But now you're saying that you actually  
 20 were familiar with their observers in your courtroom?  
 21 A. I used them as an example of human rights  
 22 organizations that come. I'm more familiar with Machsom  
 23 Watch. It's a bunch of ladies who hang out at security  
 24 checkpoints to see what's going on. They also come to  
 25 court. I think they perform a very important role to

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1 Q. He was a judge in the Israeli military court  
 2 system?  
 3 A. I believe so.  
 4 Q. You know him personally, you said?  
 5 A. I know him, yes, as a private defense counsel.  
 6 Q. Do you respect him?  
 7 A. I respect him as a person. Yes.  
 8 Q. Do you respect him as a lawyer, as a judge?  
 9 A. I respect him as a lawyer. As a judge, I  
 10 have not an opinion on him.  
 11 Q. Okay. This is what he had to say about being  
 12 a judge in the Israeli military court system.  
 13 (Playing video clip.)  
 14 MR. HILL: Maybe you should say for the record  
 15 what you're playing.  
 16 MR. YALOWITZ: Hold on. Just -- just wait.  
 17 While we're -- while he's fooling with the video,  
 18 what -- what time did we start?  
 19 THE COURT REPORTER: 11:48.  
 20 MR. YALOWITZ: Okay. Michael, if you're going  
 21 to play a video, could you please just explain --  
 22 MR. SATIN: Sure.  
 23 MR. YALOWITZ: -- what it is and where it's  
 24 from? And then show the witness so he can see the  
 25 video and listen to it.

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1 MR. SATIN: Yeah, I was trying to do that,  
2 but I had mechanical difficulty.  
3 MR. YALOWITZ: You were rushing too. That's  
4 okay. These things happen.  
5 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm going to show you a  
6 clip from the movie "The Law in These Parts."  
7 A. "The Law in These Parts"?  
8 Q. Are you familiar with that film?  
9 A. No.  
10 Q. I'm going to show you --  
11 A. What's the name in Hebrew?  
12 MR. SFARD: "Shilton HaHok" in Hebrew.  
13 THE WITNESS: I've heard of that film. Yes.  
14 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm going to show you a clip --  
15 A. I believe my name appears in the credits at  
16 the end. Is this Ronen Alexander's [sic] film?  
17 MR. SFARD: Ra'anan.  
18 THE WITNESS: Ra'anan Alexander [sic]. Yes.  
19 In fact -- oh, I'm not going to volunteer information.  
20 MR. YALOWITZ: Please don't volunteer  
21 information.  
22 THE WITNESS: Yes.  
23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm going to show you a clip  
24 from that movie. Okay?  
25 A. I can't see the screen.

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1 Israeli military court system view the defendants  
2 the same way as Mr. Livni?  
3 A. I can't comment on what other judges view.  
4 I've never sat down and discussed the matter with them,  
5 whether or not they sit in the military courts and try  
6 these people and enjoy trying these people because this  
7 is for them an opportunity to take vengeance on what  
8 they view as the enemy. All I can talk about is what  
9 I do in the military court.  
10 Q. But in rendering an opinion about the 21 case  
11 files, you're assuming that those judges did not think  
12 the way that Jonathan Livni thinks; correct?  
13 A. All the --  
14 MR. YALOWITZ: You know what? I'm just going  
15 to object. Because I -- I watched the clip, and I think  
16 the question or perhaps the editing of the movie might  
17 be misleading. Because I read -- I read that to mean  
18 that he was looking at the perspective of the defendant  
19 to the judge, not the judge to the defendant. So I  
20 think the -- I think that the question misreads the  
21 film clip.  
22 MR. HILL: Kent, as you know, the proper  
23 way to object is to object and say you think there  
24 is a mistake, but not to explain your view of that  
25 in front of the witness. So please don't do that in

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1 (Playing video clip.)  
2 THE WITNESS: And your question?  
3 Q. BY MR. SATIN: That's the Jonathan Livni that  
4 you know?  
5 A. That is the Jonathan Livni that I know.  
6 Q. And one of the things he says in that clip  
7 was:  
8 "As a military judge, you represent the  
9 authorities of the occupation vis-a-vis the population  
10 that sees you as an enemy. You're conducting a trial  
11 against your enemy."  
12 A. Those are his words.  
13 Q. What is your reaction to what he said?  
14 A. As I said, those are his words.  
15 Q. What is your opinion about what he said?  
16 A. That's his opinion.  
17 Q. Do you agree with him?  
18 A. I don't regard the people that I sit and try  
19 as a judge as being my enemy. I regard them as people  
20 who have come -- been brought before a court, who have  
21 been charged with criminal offenses. And it is my job  
22 to determine whether or not they did those criminal  
23 offenses. Whether or not they're my enemy or my friends  
24 is of no relevance whatsoever.  
25 Q. Do you know whether other judges in the

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1 the future.  
2 MR. YALOWITZ: Well, the witness is -- I'm --  
3 I'm not going to argue with you. Go ahead and ask your  
4 question.  
5 THE WITNESS: Please ask your question again  
6 for me.  
7 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In rendering an opinion  
8 about the 21 cases, you're assuming that the judges  
9 who presided over those cases don't think the way  
10 that Jonathan Livni just expressed himself?  
11 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Object to the form  
12 of the question. Misstates the record.  
13 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have to answer?  
14 MR. YALOWITZ: Please answer.  
15 THE WITNESS: I am familiar with a large  
16 majority of the judges who sat in the cases which I  
17 reviewed. And I don't believe that they hold those  
18 views.  
19 Let me say something more about "Shilton  
20 HaHok," that film. I believe that film was produced  
21 with a certain, shall we say, view that the people  
22 who are participating in it should speak their minds  
23 freely and openly. And I cannot rule out that that  
24 film was not produced with a certain agenda in mind  
25 either. I don't know what the bias of the producer

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1 of that film is.

2 All I can say is what I know. And what I  
3 know is that practically all of the judges with whom  
4 I am familiar in these 21 cases do not espouse those  
5 particular views.

6 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You do know that he served  
7 as a judge in the Israeli military court system for  
8 over 25 years?

9 A. I'm not aware of the time period that he  
10 served in the military courts. I know that he was  
11 a military judge. Yes.

12 Q. What does it say about a system that allowed  
13 a judge to sit for so long who thinks the way he thinks?

14 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

15 THE WITNESS: Now --

16 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Completely -- well,  
17 objection.

18 THE WITNESS: I think that it probably would  
19 be better to make your submissions in -- in closing  
20 arguments in your case in the United States.

21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: So what is your answer?

22 A. I don't have an answer.

23 Q. You're refusing to answer the question?

24 A. I'm not refusing to answer the question.

25 That's his own personal view. It's not my view. And

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1 Q. And fair to say it would not be a politically  
2 correct thing to do for judges to openly admit that they  
3 view the defendants as the enemy?

4 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

5 I don't understand the term --

6 THE WITNESS: Well --

7 MR. YALOWITZ: -- "politically correct."

8 THE WITNESS: -- it depends on who you are.

9 Here's an example of one of them who actually did  
10 open his mouth and say what he thought of the --  
11 of the system.

12 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You'd agree that what he  
13 just said, though, reflects that he is not an  
14 impartial judge; correct?

15 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

16 THE WITNESS: It reflects his own personal  
17 views.

18 Q. BY MR. SATIN: But you'd agree that if a  
19 judge were to say "you're the judge, but he stands  
20 before you, and he's the enemy, you're conducting a  
21 trial against your enemy," that statement reflects a  
22 lack of impartiality?

23 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

24 THE WITNESS: As I said, it's his own personal  
25 view. And don't you think it's a great system where

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1 I cannot say whether it's the view of any other of the  
2 judges I sat with. It's just one particular person's  
3 view that you've showed me.

4 Q. I understand that.

5 But you're testifying about a system; correct?

6 A. I'm testifying, to a certain extent, about  
7 a system. You are correct, Mr. Satin.

8 Q. And I'm asking you: What does it say about  
9 that system if it permitted a judge like Mr. Livni  
10 to sit --

11 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

12 THE WITNESS: Once again --

13 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. It's a totally  
14 improper foundation. There's no foundation for the  
15 question whatsoever. I object.

16 THE WITNESS: All right. Once again, I don't  
17 know whether Mr. Livni was sitting as a judge at the  
18 time he made that interview or not. I don't know. I  
19 think it's fairly clear that that's his own personally  
20 held opinion. And what does it say about the system?  
21 Well, it says nothing about the system apart from one  
22 man's particular views of the system.

23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: And you can't say what goes  
24 on inside the minds of other judges; correct?

25 A. Of course not. Neither nor can you.

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1 judges are allowed to say those sort of things? At  
2 least we don't live in a dictatorship where freedom of  
3 speech is suppressed. He is speaking his own personal  
4 view. It's not my view. I've told you what I believe.

5 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You would agree, though,  
6 that if someone had that view, it would make them  
7 unqualified to sit as a judge in the Israeli  
8 military court system?

9 A. I can't comment on what makes him -- whether  
10 or not he's qualified or not qualified to sit as a judge  
11 in the Israeli military court system.

12 Q. I asked about him. If anyone were to share  
13 the views that he just expressed, that would make that  
14 person unfit to serve as a judge in the Israeli military  
15 court system?

16 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

17 THE WITNESS: I don't think that that's  
18 judicial temperament. No.

19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: And it's a lack of  
20 impartiality; correct?

21 A. I don't know how --

22 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, I don't know how Jonathan  
24 Livni, when he sits in a military court, handles his  
25 cases. All I know is what you've shown me on that

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1 video. It might be that he's a fantastic judge when  
2 he's sitting in the military courts.

3 This is some -- a statement that was made  
4 for the benefit of the cameras. Maybe he got excited  
5 by the -- you know, the footlights. Some people do  
6 get excited by the footlights sometimes.

7 Q. BY MR. SATIN: So you think that he's not  
8 being genuine with what he says?

9 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

10 THE WITNESS: That does lack foundation.  
11 I know Jonathan Livni personally. I know he's a man  
12 who likes to speak his mind. He's vociferous.

13 Q. BY MR. SATIN: We spoke earlier about  
14 some of the differences between the Israeli military  
15 court system and the Israeli civilian court  
16 system --

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. -- in -- in terms of the period of detention,  
19 pretrial detention; correct?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And there are other differences as well?

22 A. There are.

23 Q. The penalties for crimes are often different  
24 as well; right?

25 A. According to the statute book, perhaps yes.

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1 okay, in the military courts, these cases would often  
2 be settled for sentences much lower than one would  
3 impose in a military court -- in a civilian court.

4 Q. BY MR. SATIN: But what you're talking  
5 about now is the sentences that people actually  
6 receive; correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. I was asking you about the period of  
9 incarceration that a person could receive.

10 A. Fixed by statute? Correct. You are  
11 absolutely right. Yes.

12 Q. It's true that the period --

13 A. There is -- there can be a certain difference  
14 sometimes. Yes. What exactly the differences are and  
15 with respect to which offenses I cannot tell you without  
16 looking at the statute books.

17 Q. For example, a defendant in the civilian court  
18 charged with manslaughter faces a maximum of 20 years  
19 in prison. Whereas, in the military court system, it's  
20 up to life in prison?

21 A. Well, yes, you are correct. But then you  
22 have to qualify this, Mr. Satin. Because the Israeli  
23 military ordinance does not provide for a distinction  
24 between the various categories of homicide, whereas,  
25 Israeli penal code does.

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1 Offhand, I cannot tell you. I would have to look and  
2 compare the two statutes.

3 Q. You acknowledge there are differences?

4 A. I acknowledge.

5 Q. And you acknowledge that the differences  
6 create more exposure time for defendants in the military  
7 court system than in the civilian court system?

8 A. What do you mean by "exposure time"?

9 Q. The defendants are facing more time in prison  
10 in the military court system than in the civilian court  
11 system?

12 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Vague.

13 THE WITNESS: It's a -- it's a vague question.  
14 And it's not actually true in some circumstances.

15 Sentencing policy, as a matter of general  
16 observation -- and I'm not going to commit myself to  
17 any scientific answer on this -- does differ from time  
18 to time in between the civilian courts and the military  
19 courts. Sometimes the sentences imposed in a military  
20 court are more severe than those imposed in the civilian  
21 court for the same type of offense. Sometimes they are  
22 less.

23 I'll give you an example of where they have  
24 been less in my own personal experience, and nothing  
25 more than that. In the cases -- stone throwing cases,

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1 Q. Now, before we move on to another -- to  
2 a new topic, would you agree that, without regard to  
3 your agreement about the ultimate conclusion, that the  
4 Yesh Din report and its methodology was more scientific  
5 and lends itself to peer review more so than your  
6 methodology?

7 A. I didn't study the Yesh Din report in too  
8 much detail because I didn't feel it was relevant to  
9 the mandate that I was given.

10 Q. So you don't know what their methodology is?  
11 Is that what you're saying?

12 A. I wouldn't profess to know in too much detail  
13 what their methodology was. No.

14 I know that there was some reference to  
15 having attended something like 800 hearings and  
16 observed what went on in those hearings. I would  
17 also add that I believe 800 to be a minute fraction  
18 of the amount of hearings that takes place in a court  
19 throughout the course of one year. And bearing in  
20 mind that the cases discussed or the questions that  
21 you're asking me refer to a time period of 2002 up  
22 to 2013, then it's a tiny drop in the ocean.

23 Q. Are you aware that they also spoke to  
24 individuals involved in the system?

25 A. I believe so. Yes.

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1 Q. Prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges?  
2 A. So I believe. I don't know whether -- who  
3 exactly they spoke to. But then I am aware that that  
4 is what is claimed in the report. Yes.  
5 Q. And that they collected data -- quantitative  
6 data?  
7 A. I'm not familiar with what quantitative data  
8 you're referring to. But I know that they attended  
9 800 hearings. That's what I believe. I know they've  
10 spoken to a number of people from all, shall we say,  
11 sectors of the military justice system. And -- and  
12 I know that they produced a report on the basis of  
13 those conversations and those observations.  
14 Q. Would you agree that, based on the limited  
15 information that you have about them, that theirs  
16 was more scientifically reliable than yours, their  
17 methodology?  
18 A. Well, it depends what you're looking at.  
19 If you're saying as a general overview of military  
20 justice, then they're coming from a different vantage  
21 point.  
22 Nowhere did the Yesh Din report touch on the  
23 cases that I examined in the same way that I examined  
24 them. And nowhere, in any of the reports that I've  
25 seen that were produced by counsel for the defendants,

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1 was there any reference to the specific cases. There  
2 were a few sentences in Mr. Sfard's report. But he  
3 didn't do any overview of the cases that I did.  
4 Q. At least with respect to the overall system,  
5 the assessment of the overall military court system,  
6 his was a more scientific -- the Yesh Din was a more  
7 scientifically reliable method than your methodology?  
8 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Asked and answered.  
9 THE WITNESS: Well, I don't know what a  
10 scientific --  
11 MR. YALOWITZ: Let -- let me object, and  
12 then you can -- objection. Asked and answered several  
13 times.  
14 THE WITNESS: If you mean --  
15 MR. YALOWITZ: If you have anything to add,  
16 please go ahead.  
17 THE WITNESS: If you mean by "scientific,"  
18 well, he sat down and spoke to people and his  
19 representatives sat down and spoke to people,  
20 collected evidence, sat in hearings, well, yes,  
21 you're right, it's more scientific.  
22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Now, in the Israeli  
23 military court system, a defendant is not entitled  
24 to counsel at detention proceedings; correct?  
25 A. In the Israeli military court system he's

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1 not entitled to counsel to what?  
2 Q. In other words, he's not entitled to be  
3 provided by the --  
4 A. By law?  
5 Q. By law.  
6 A. No. There is no statutory obligation for  
7 him to be. The -- the simple fact of the matter is  
8 that he is represented by counsel.  
9 We're talking about detention hearings?  
10 Q. Detention hearings. The State is not required  
11 to provide an attorney to the defendant?  
12 A. No.  
13 Q. And the State is not required to provide  
14 counsel to the defendant --  
15 A. There's no --  
16 Q. -- at trial unless he's facing at least ten  
17 years in prison?  
18 A. Correct. There's no statutory obligation as  
19 such. But the simple fact of the matter is that I've  
20 never presided over a case that hasn't -- there hasn't  
21 been counsel involved.  
22 Q. In the civilian court system, there is a  
23 public defender system; correct?  
24 A. Correct.  
25 Q. There's a requirement of providing a lawyer

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1 to defendants?  
2 A. You should clarify that. Because -- and  
3 you should be -- it's not necessarily the case. If  
4 it's of a certain amount of time and -- and if -- and  
5 if the defendant -- sorry -- what I mean is a certain  
6 sentence and if the defendant is facing a custodial  
7 sentence, then there is an obligation to appoint  
8 him defense counsel. It's not always the case that  
9 defense -- that defendants in the civilian court  
10 system are appointed defense counsel by the court.  
11 Q. And as you said, in practice in the military  
12 court system, most defendants get a lawyer?  
13 A. I have never sat in a trial in a military  
14 court, apart from traffic offenses -- because I've  
15 sat once or twice as a judge doing traffic offenses.  
16 I have always presided over trials where defendants  
17 have been represented. I've seen more trials where  
18 defendants have not been represented take place in  
19 civilian courts in Israel.  
20 Q. Now, anyone who's a member of the Palestinian,  
21 Jordanian, or Israeli Bar may represent defendants in  
22 the military court system; correct?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. There's no -- there's no other test to be  
25 qualified to represent defendants in the Israeli

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1 military court system?

2 A. I'm not aware of any other test.

3 Q. There's no test to see if the -- if the lawyer

4 speaks Hebrew well enough to practice in the military

5 court system?

6 A. Simple fact of the matter is that all of the

7 lawyers in these cases do speak Hebrew.

8 Q. My question is: There's no test to see if

9 lawyers in general in the military court system speak

10 Hebrew well enough to practice in that court system?

11 A. There is no such test. No.

12 Q. And in your report, you state that you're

13 familiar with a few of the lawyers in these cases;

14 right?

15 A. Correct.

16 MR. SATIN: Should we stop for lunch? Okay.

17 I think we're making good progress. Why don't we take

18 a lunch now.

19 MR. YALOWITZ: All right.

20 (Recess from 12:08 p.m. to 1:22 p.m.)

21 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. Yes.

22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: During the lunch break, did

23 you discuss the substance of your testimony with the

24 lawyers?

25 A. The substance of our test -- no, the

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1 Q. You said --

2 A. Not personally. I know him from him having

3 appeared in front of me in court.

4 Q. You said in your report, bottom of page 9:

5 "Of note is the fact that the defendant

6 was represented, at trial and on appeal, by counsel,

7 Attorney Ali Gozlan, with who I am familiar and know

8 to represent many accused at the JMC."

9 A. Yes. I stand behind that comment.

10 Q. Altogether for your description and opinion

11 of the Nur case, you wrote two paragraphs; correct?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. And you decided of the just two paragraphs

14 to have a sentence in there about your familiarity with

15 Attorney Gozlan?

16 A. Would you let me refresh my memory as to what

17 I actually wrote here?

18 Q. Sure.

19 A. (Examining.) Yes. Your question, sir?

20 Q. What was noteworthy of the fact that you

21 knew this individual that you decided to put it in

22 your report?

23 A. Just that I knew him. There was no specific

24 reason. I think there probably was -- well, I know him

25 from having represented many people. He's familiar with

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1 testimony, no.

2 Q. Were you given advice or information about

3 the style of your answering questions?

4 A. No. Not that I can remember, not offhand.

5 Q. How about during the other breaks we had this

6 morning?

7 A. We discussed you and the way you were asking

8 questions.

9 Q. And what was that?

10 A. That you were eager and that you were firing

11 away and that it was a bit like a bronco ride.

12 Q. Were you provided any advice about how to

13 answer those questions, my questions?

14 A. No. I received that advice in the meeting

15 that I had with Mr. Yalowitz at the -- on the last

16 occasion we met.

17 Q. Let's talk about Mr. Nur's attorney.

18 You know him?

19 A. Mr. Who's attorney?

20 Q. Nur. Moonzer Nur.

21 A. Which number is that?

22 Q. Defendant No. 1.

23 A. Ali Gozlan.

24 Q. You know this attorney?

25 A. Yes. He's in -- I do know him.

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1 the court. He's familiar with the procedures that are

2 adopted in the court.

3 This is an individual, Mr. Moonzer Nur, who

4 was convicted on the basis of his -- of his confession

5 to a large extent, where a distinction was sought to

6 be made by his defense counsel between what we would

7 call the completed defense and aiding and abetting.

8 Q. You'd agree, then, that Mr. Nur was convicted

9 primarily because of statements he made during his

10 interrogation; correct?

11 A. I think I stated that in my review of the

12 case.

13 Q. Yes?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. And the defense attorney, Gozlan,

16 had consented to the admission of the defendant's

17 statements; correct?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. And you did put that in your report?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. Now, the attorney didn't just consent to the

22 admissibility of the defendant's statements; correct?

23 A. Do you mean that he consented also to the

24 truth of the contents thereof?

25 Q. That's correct.

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. He did do that?  
3 A. Well, that goes hand in hand. One -- one  
4 admits them, unless you stipulate otherwise. And they  
5 are accepted as the truth of the contents.  
6 Q. And in this case, there was no stipulation  
7 or reservation that the contents would not be consented  
8 to?  
9 A. Well, for extra 100 percent certainty, I  
10 would like to have a -- review the -- the judgment,  
11 once again, if it can be produced to me. But then  
12 I would assume that that is indeed the case. Yes.  
13 He admitted to the truth of the contents.  
14 He placed the emphasis on drawing a distinction between  
15 actually participating in the plan to place the bomb,  
16 as opposed to knowing of the plan to place the bomb,  
17 which would make him an accessory.  
18 Q. And so this attorney had -- in a case where  
19 the -- the client's -- the defendant's statements were  
20 the evidence against him -- you'd agree with that? It  
21 was the primarily the statements that was the evidence  
22 against him?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. In such a case, the defense attorney had  
25 elected to consent to both the admissibility and truth

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1 A. No.  
2 Q. And, in fact, you haven't even seen the  
3 statements that the defendant made; correct?  
4 A. If they were in a court file, then I would  
5 assume that. I can't remember if they were in a court  
6 file or not.  
7 Q. Well, in your report, you don't mention that  
8 the statements were in the court record; correct?  
9 A. Well, then, if they were in the court record  
10 and I didn't mention it in my report, that was a lapse  
11 on my part.  
12 Q. In fact, the statements were not in the court  
13 record.  
14 A. Okay.  
15 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry. Was -- were you  
16 making a representation, or were you asking a question?  
17 MR. SATIN: It was a question.  
18 THE WITNESS: Well, I took you to be making a  
19 representation. You're telling me that the statements  
20 are not in the court record.  
21 My answer is that I can't know unless I look  
22 at the court -- look at the complete court file.  
23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Well --  
24 A. If you want to produce me the file, then  
25 I will give you my --

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1 of those incriminating parts of his statements; correct?  
2 A. Correct. With the consent of his client, one  
3 would presume.  
4 Q. And that's a presumption that you are making?  
5 A. Well, it's a presumption that any normal  
6 person would make reviewing the -- the -- the court  
7 records.  
8 Q. Well, there's nothing in the court records  
9 to indicate that the client -- the defendant had  
10 consented to that; correct?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. You didn't put in your report that the defense  
13 attorney had consented to both the admissibility and  
14 the truth of the defendant's incriminating statements;  
15 correct?  
16 A. Correct.  
17 Q. Now, you don't know why the defense attorney  
18 did that; correct?  
19 A. I don't know 100 percent why. But I would  
20 assume that it was because that's what his client told  
21 him to do.  
22 Q. But you haven't spoken to the defendant, have  
23 you?  
24 A. No.  
25 Q. And you haven't spoken to the attorney?

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1 Q. So you don't have a --  
2 A. -- answer as to whether or not the statements  
3 of the defendant are in the court record.  
4 Q. So as you sit here today, you don't have a  
5 recollection of whether, in Case No. 1 that was based  
6 primarily on the defendant's statements, whether or not  
7 those statements were in the court records you reviewed?  
8 A. I can't remember. Produce me the file, and  
9 I will let you know.  
10 Q. You'd agree that, if those records were not  
11 in the file, that's a significant fact to inform your  
12 opinion; correct?  
13 A. It depends how you define "significant."  
14 Here I was of the opinion that the defendant  
15 was represented by competent counsel, who was arguing  
16 a point of law which is frequently argued in cases like  
17 this, namely, that he made an admission on behalf of his  
18 client with the full instructions of his client that he  
19 about the plan to place a bomb. But on the other hand,  
20 his client took no part in encouraging the planting of  
21 the said bomb.  
22 As to whether or not the actual statements  
23 of the defendant, which support defense counsel's  
24 contention, are in the court file or not in the court  
25 file, I cannot remember. Produce me the court file,

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1 and I will let you know.

2 Q. Do you claim that there is a difference in  
3 the amount of time -- prison time that a defendant is  
4 facing based on a conviction for the completed crime,  
5 as opposed to the aiding and abetting crime?

6 A. It's a very contentious question you're  
7 asking. Technically speaking, the practice is, in  
8 most courts of law in Israel, whether it be the civilian  
9 courts of law, in the military courts, that there is a  
10 difference, that aiding and abetting receives a lesser  
11 sentence. You normally receive half the sentence that  
12 one is normally given to a completed offense.

13 If you go to the international criminal  
14 courts, however, there has been a recent judgment in  
15 the appeal of Charles Taylor I can refer you to, which  
16 was given a few days ago, that there is no hierarchy  
17 in sentencing when it comes to distinguishing between  
18 the completed offense and aiding and abetting. And  
19 there's been a lot of criticism given as a result of  
20 that.

21 Q. In making your assumption that the counsel  
22 Gozlan was competent, are you relying just on your own  
23 familiarity with Gozlan or based on other things that  
24 you saw that he did in the record?

25 A. It's based on my general view of the lawyer,

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1 I don't know what the reasons are. I'm --  
2 conceptually speaking, it could arise that situation.  
3 Does it in practice? I don't know what the reasons  
4 were in this present case for Gozlan not submitting  
5 a closing argument.

6 Q. Are you aware that the prosecutor did submit  
7 a written summation?

8 A. Once again, you're testing my memory. Let  
9 me see the file and I will tell you. I want to see  
10 the whole court transcript, if it's possible, the whole  
11 court file.

12 (Defendants' Exhibit 411 marked.)

13 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
14 marked as Exhibit 411.

15 MR. YALOWITZ: The witness -- the witness  
16 has asked for the entire file.

17 MR. SATIN: Well, the witness doesn't need  
18 to ask questions of the lawyer.

19 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry?

20 THE WITNESS: Okay. What you're showing me --

21 MR. YALOWITZ: Wait. Wait. Wait a minute.

22 THE WITNESS: Okay.

23 MR. YALOWITZ: Wait -- wait a minute. The  
24 witness has made a request for the entire file. Are you  
25 denying him the opportunity to see the whole file before

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1 having experienced him appear in cases in front of me  
2 in these Judea military courts.

3 Q. Are you aware that this Attorney Gozlan did  
4 not submit a written summation prior to the verdict?

5 A. I am not aware of that. No. But if --

6 Q. If that were the -- sorry?

7 A. Yes. Unless it's evident from the record.

8 Q. If that were true, that the attorney did  
9 not submit a written summation, would that affect your  
10 opinion about whether or not he was a competent attorney  
11 in this case?

12 A. Well, it depends what his reasons were for not  
13 submitting. What were his reasons for not submitting,  
14 if he did not submit in this case? Can you tell me?  
15 And then I'll give you my view.

16 Q. If all you knew was that a written summation  
17 was not submitted, would that alone affect your judgment  
18 or your opinion as to whether or not he was competent?

19 A. It would depend, once again, on the context  
20 for him not submitting.

21 Frequently, one -- I'm sorry. Not frequently.  
22 But then it could conceivably arise the situation where  
23 the -- both the prosecution and the defense don't make  
24 closing submissions and the judge takes his own  
25 decision.

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1 he gives his answers to your questions?

2 MR. SATIN: This isn't the time for us to  
3 have this discussion.

4 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm just asking.

5 MR. SATIN: Okay. Well, off the record we  
6 can have this conversation. I want to engage my witness  
7 with questions.

8 MR. YALOWITZ: Well, I'm asking you if  
9 you'll extend the witness the courtesy of showing  
10 him the documents he's asked for. If the answer is  
11 "no," you're entitled to do that. I just want the  
12 record to be clear that that's the choice you've made.

13 MR. SATIN: Thank you.

14 THE WITNESS: Okay. Now, so --

15 MR. YALOWITZ: So the -- the record can  
16 reflect that the witness has asked for the entire  
17 file and counsel has decided not to provide a copy  
18 of the entire file.

19 THE WITNESS: (Examining.) Okay. What I  
20 have here in front of me --

21 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm not sure there's a pending  
22 question.

23 THE WITNESS: Okay.

24 MR. YALOWITZ: Let him ask the questions.

25 Q. BY MR. SATIN: This is the written

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1 summation by the prosecutor in this case?  
2 A. You're correct. Yes.  
3 Q. So suppose a prosecutor had written a  
4 summation and a defense attorney had not.  
5 Would that affect your judgment of whether  
6 or not the defense attorney had been effective in their  
7 representation?  
8 A. If defense counsel had been ordered to file  
9 closing submissions and failed to do so, then that  
10 would reflect on his competence. Yes.  
11 Q. Well, suppose the defense attorney had not  
12 been ordered to do it, but just elected on his own not  
13 to do it.  
14 Would you agree that would not be effective  
15 representation?  
16 A. In an ideal world, a defense attorney should  
17 submit closing arguments. Yes.  
18 Q. Are you aware that Attorney Gozlan didn't show  
19 up to court on a number of occasions?  
20 A. Once again, you're testing my memory. Let me  
21 see the court file, and I will let you know.  
22 Q. Do you have any recollection of that from your  
23 review of the court files?  
24 A. I do not recollect. I reviewed a large amount  
25 of information in a short space of time back in April.

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1 Q. Do you understand -- what is -- document  
2 No. 412 is the appeal filed by Nur's attorney, Gozlan;  
3 correct?  
4 A. Uh-huh. It's a Notice of Appeal. It's not --  
5 oh, yes, it is. It is a Notice of Appeal. And it has  
6 the motives of appeal as well, apparently.  
7 Give me a moment to read it if you wish to  
8 ask me questions on it. (Examining.)  
9 Q. My question's are very simple.  
10 A. Okay. Go ahead, sir.  
11 Q. This is actually the actual appellate --  
12 A. Notice of Appeal. Yes.  
13 Q. It's not just the Notice of Appeal. It's  
14 the actual appeal?  
15 A. Okay.  
16 Q. Do you agree?  
17 A. Well, I can't -- I would assume so because  
18 he's dealing with the "neemukay bengor." "Neemukay"  
19 are grounds for appeal.  
20 What can happen on occasion is that "hodaa,"  
21 which is a Notice of Appeal, then -- which basically is  
22 filed in order to avoid the expiration of the time limit  
23 for filing an appeal. And then the motives or reasons  
24 of the appeal are filed on a separate date. But from  
25 looking at this document, it would appear that the --

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1 And we're now in October.  
2 Q. Do you -- do you believe that the absence  
3 of a defense attorney to -- to fail to show up to  
4 court -- strike that.  
5 Are you of the opinion that a lawyer's  
6 failure to attend court on a number of occasions would  
7 demonstrate that that lawyer's not an effective lawyer?  
8 A. If he'd been ordered to attend court  
9 and failed to turn up, then that would be, yes,  
10 a disciplinary offense, without justifiable reason.  
11 I don't think you need me to tell you that.  
12 Q. Now, you say in your report he filed an  
13 appeal; correct?  
14 A. Can you refer me to where I said that?  
15 Q. Second -- excuse me -- third full sentence  
16 in the first paragraph.  
17 A. Correct.  
18 (Defendants' Exhibit 412 marked.)  
19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
20 marked as Exhibit 412.  
21 A. Just let me read that paragraph, please.  
22 Q. Sorry?  
23 A. Can I just re-read the first paragraph?  
24 Q. Sure.  
25 A. (Examining.) Okay. Your question, sir?

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1 the actual full grounds for appeal are contained in the  
2 Notice of Appeal.  
3 Q. And this document is two pages long; correct?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. And two pages, it's -- it's only a portion  
6 of the second page; correct?  
7 A. Correct.  
8 Q. And the lawyer --  
9 A. One and a quarter pages, if you want to put  
10 it that way.  
11 Q. And the lawyer doesn't cite a case in his  
12 appeal?  
13 A. No, he doesn't.  
14 Q. Do you agree that it is not effective  
15 lawyering to file a one and a quarter page appeal  
16 and not cite a single case?  
17 A. It depends on the circumstances. It's not  
18 the way that I would personally file an appeal.  
19 Q. Are you aware that other lawyers in these  
20 cases also did not submit a written summation?  
21 A. Please produce the cases, and I'll give you  
22 my opinion.  
23 Q. Do you recall whether or not Ali Abu-Halil,  
24 No. 13, filed a written summation or not?  
25 A. I refer to my previous answer. I really can't

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1 remember what happened in all of these cases unless you  
2 produce them to me. And then I'll be able to give you  
3 a proper informed answer.

4 Q. When you were reading the case files, is  
5 one of the things you were looking for whether or not  
6 a written summation was filed by the defense attorney?

7 A. The failure to submit a written summation I  
8 don't think is indicative of the fact that he was denied  
9 due process. It might be indicative of the amount of  
10 time that the lawyer himself spent in summarizing the  
11 case. But then, at the end of the day, the judge  
12 doesn't base his judgment on the -- the submissions  
13 of the parties but on the evidence that he's heard.

14 Q. You're saying that, in the Israeli military  
15 court system, judges don't base their decisions on the  
16 advocacy --

17 A. I guess it --

18 Q. -- by the lawyers in summation?

19 A. It's a show to see how well someone can argue.  
20 Yes, it is an adversarial system. But the judges place  
21 the emphasis on the evidence that's been received and  
22 the questions that have been asked. They are taking  
23 notes at the same time, at least I do it when I sit  
24 in the court. I take notes of the evidence I've heard.  
25 And then I base my decision on the -- on the -- on

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1 and what I didn't see. I would be much obliged to you  
2 and in a better position to give you an accurate answer  
3 if I actually had the case file in front of me.

4 Q. Would you -- would it surprise you to learn  
5 that, in a number of these cases that did not end in  
6 a guilty plea, written submissions were not submitted  
7 by the lawyer -- the defense lawyer?

8 A. Would it surprise me? Once again, it would  
9 depend on the reasons for not submitting the closing  
10 submissions. If it was the case that the judge ordered  
11 the submission of closing submissions and didn't leave  
12 it to the discretion of the parties, then I think I've  
13 already given you my answer on that. I think it would  
14 have been inappropriate not to file closing submissions.

15 Q. Now, in many of the cases you reviewed, the  
16 defense attorneys consented to the admission of the  
17 prosecution's evidence; correct?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. Including the out-of-court statements of  
20 witnesses?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. So the prosecution witnesses -- prosecution's  
23 witnesses didn't have to testify and be subject to  
24 cross-examination?

25 A. Correct.

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1 my notes. I will ask questions in closing submissions  
2 of the parties if I believe that something that --  
3 needs clarifying from a legal point of view, legal  
4 submissions.

5 But the -- but the evidence is not dictated  
6 by the lawyers. It's dictated -- the decisions as to  
7 the evidence are dictated by me as a judge.

8 Q. So the written summations that are submitted  
9 by the parties are not so important in your view?

10 A. They are less important than the actual  
11 evidence itself. I didn't say that they were not  
12 important.

13 Q. Now, at least going back to Moonzer Nur,  
14 there was no testimony in this case. It was just the  
15 documents that were submitted; right?

16 A. That would appear to be the case. But, once  
17 again -- and I'm afraid I have to repeat this answer  
18 to most of your questions, because I don't know if I'm  
19 going to -- actually going to see any of the case files  
20 here. But then, yes, that would appear to be the case.

21 Q. And you have no recollection of whether or not  
22 you even saw those written -- those written documents  
23 that were submitted in the Nur case?

24 A. I've already answered this question. I can't  
25 remember, given the passage of six months, what I saw

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1 Q. And this happened even in cases where the  
2 witnesses' out-of-court statements incriminated the  
3 defendants?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. In other words, the defense attorneys had  
6 waived the right to require the witness to testify  
7 and to cross-examine them and to allow their written  
8 statements to just go into evidence?

9 A. Correct. It's permissible.

10 Q. In many of the cases, there was actually  
11 no testimony heard at all?

12 A. You're absolutely right. It happens  
13 frequently. There is nothing wrong with that.

14 Q. In your view, there's nothing wrong with  
15 trials where there's no testimony?

16 A. If there is the instructions which are taken  
17 from a client to agree to the admission of a statement,  
18 an out-of-court statement, then I find nothing wrong  
19 with that.

20 Q. And for all these cases, you can't say  
21 whether or not the defendants consented to their  
22 lawyers foregoing the cross-examination and allowing  
23 the written statements of witnesses to be introduced  
24 into evidence?

25 A. I've given my answer to that.

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1 MR. YALOWITZ: Object -- let me just object  
2 to the form of the question. I think it was a little  
3 garbled. But, anyway, just -- just for my --  
4 THE WITNESS: I can't know, because I did  
5 not speak to the defendants, nor did I speak to the  
6 attorneys involved. I viewed it as piercing the veil  
7 of attorney-client privilege.  
8 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Did you believe you had all  
9 the information you needed to render a decision in each  
10 case about whether or not there was due process?  
11 A. Once again, my mandate was to give an opinion  
12 on the basis of the information which is in front of me.  
13 Obviously, with the benefit of more information, maybe  
14 I would have decided something else. I doubt it. On  
15 the basis of what was put in front of me, I believe  
16 that these people were afforded due process.  
17 Q. Did you believe you had the option of saying  
18 "I don't know," "I can't tell"?  
19 A. Of course. But that wasn't the case here.  
20 I believe that everyone was afforded due process.  
21 And I don't think that anybody in these 21 cases  
22 was convicted of something that they didn't do.  
23 Q. You -- you understand there -- there's  
24 a difference between what you were asked to do in  
25 rendering an opinion about due process and making a --

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1 who were not suspected of having committed a criminal  
2 offense, then they would have been given a general  
3 warning at the end of their statement that they know  
4 that they're telling the truth and that they've re-read  
5 their statement and everything containing the truth  
6 is -- is there.  
7 Q. And your opinion about the process, that  
8 that is what happened, is based on hearsay; correct?  
9 MR. YALOWITZ: Object to the form. I --  
10 I don't --  
11 MR. SATIN: I'll rephrase.  
12 THE WITNESS: Yes. Ask the question more  
13 specifically, please.  
14 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Your basis for knowledge  
15 about what happened during interviews between police  
16 or GSS when they interrogate arrestees is based on  
17 what you've been told about what happens; correct?  
18 A. Well, I've never actually sat in on a police  
19 investigation and viewed how a police -- or a police  
20 investigator takes a statement from an individual,  
21 whether it be a witness or a suspect. I'm not allowed  
22 to. I'm a lawyer.  
23 And -- and our principles of a code of  
24 practice, as a prosecuting lawyer, when I was a  
25 prosecuting lawyer, it's not considered appropriate

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1 and rendering an opinion about whether they were  
2 rightfully convicted of their --  
3 A. Correct. You are right.  
4 Q. When a witness' out-of-court statements are  
5 admitted, those statements are admitted for the truth  
6 of the matter; correct?  
7 A. Correct. That is normally the case.  
8 Q. Sorry?  
9 A. That is normally the case. Correct.  
10 Q. And those out-of-court statements are not  
11 made under oath; correct?  
12 A. They are normally made not under oath as  
13 in court. No, not the court oath. They are made  
14 with a warning being given to them, if they are  
15 suspects. And they are made with a general warning  
16 given at the end, if they are witnesses.  
17 Q. Well, all of the so-called witness statements  
18 in these cases came from other co-conspirators,  
19 co-perpetrators; correct?  
20 A. Well, if they were co-conspirators and they  
21 were suspected of having committed a criminal offense,  
22 then they would have been warned of their rights, okay,  
23 the Miranda rights or whatever you call them in the  
24 United States.  
25 If they were normal witnesses, which --

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1 for a prosecuting attorney to be present during an  
2 interview with a suspect or a client -- I'm sorry --  
3 or a witness, for the very simple reason that the  
4 prosecuting attorney doesn't want to be in a situation  
5 where he could suddenly be called as a witness at the  
6 trial that he's supposed to be handling.  
7 Q. So you agree you have no firsthand knowledge  
8 about whether arrestees are, in fact, told or warned  
9 to tell the truth when they make statements?  
10 A. I have not witnessed it with my own eyes.  
11 I have no reason to doubt that that is, in fact, the  
12 case.  
13 Q. And in addition to Nur, some of the other  
14 lawyers in these cases consented to the introduction  
15 and admission of their client's statements; correct?  
16 A. Yes. Many did. In fact, some of the most  
17 famous and professional lawyers, as you would have it,  
18 since you are impugning the competence of Attorney  
19 Gozlan.  
20 Q. The -- and it is the case that, when the  
21 defense attorney consents to the admission of their  
22 client's statements, they are consenting only to the  
23 truth of the incriminating portions of that statement?  
24 A. Ask the question once again, please.  
25 Q. You're aware that, when an attorney consents

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1 to the admission of his client's statements, that  
2 attorney and the defense is consenting only to the  
3 truth of the incriminating portions of the statements?

4 A. That is the case. He's consenting to the  
5 truth of the incriminating portions.

6 I've never actually looked at it from the  
7 point of -- of whether or not he's consenting to the  
8 truth of the exculpatory aspects of it. I would  
9 assume that's the case as well.

10 Once an attorney agrees to the admission  
11 of a statement, he agrees to the admission of the  
12 statement at face value, to the truth of the contents.

13 Q. But only the truth of the incriminating  
14 portions, not the exculpatory portions; right?

15 A. Well, perhaps you could be a bit more  
16 specific with your question.

17 Q. Suppose a witness gave two statements to  
18 the police.

19 A. Uh-huh.

20 Q. One statement was exculpatory and one  
21 statement was inculpatory.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And the defense attorney consents to the  
24 admission of his client's two statements.

25 A. Yes.

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1 was Attorney Osama Saadi; right?

2 A. Yes. A very good lawyer, represents the PA,  
3 your client.

4 Q. And you state in your report -- you give him  
5 lots of praise; correct?

6 A. Yes. And I think it's justifiable.

7 Q. More praise than you do for other lawyers?

8 A. I know him personally. I have a high regard  
9 for him.

10 Q. And you don't say such things about Attorney  
11 Gozlan and the other attorneys?

12 A. Because I don't know him personally. Osama  
13 Saadi I know personally. I've worked with him --  
14 opposite him for many years.

15 Same goes for Jawad Boulous. I wouldn't call  
16 Jawad Boulous my friend. I wouldn't necessarily call  
17 Osama Saadi my friend. But I have more conversations  
18 with Osama Saadi than I do with Jawad Boulous. They  
19 are both extremely competent lawyers who appear in  
20 these cases.

21 Q. Now, in your report, you write -- I'll direct  
22 you to page 21. At the very end of your discussion of  
23 that defendant -- of that case, you say:

24 "Attorney Saadi well protected his client's  
25 rights and provided him with a solid defense."

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1 Q. The only one for which the truth has been  
2 consented to is the one that's the incriminating one,  
3 not the exculpatory one?

4 A. Well, I've -- I've never been faced with  
5 a problem of that nature. But if I were to be faced  
6 with a problem of that nature, I would just regard the  
7 incriminating one as being problematic, given that he  
8 consented to the introduction of the exculpatory one  
9 as well, if it dealt with the same issue.

10 Q. So suppose a witness had done that --

11 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry. I don't think the  
12 witness was finished with his answer.

13 THE WITNESS: No, no. I mean, I -- I think  
14 it's a matter of judicial discretion at the end of the  
15 day, whether or not to accept an incriminating statement  
16 when you know full well that there is an exculpatory  
17 statement on the same issue before you. I think it  
18 would be a bad judge that did accept the incriminating  
19 aspect of it.

20 But then mistakes do happen from time to time.  
21 It doesn't mean that someone was denied due process.  
22 That's what an appeals chamber is there for, to rectify  
23 mistakes of that nature.

24 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Now, one of the attorneys  
25 who consented to the admission of witness statements

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1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. You don't -- you don't explain the basis  
3 for that opinion; correct?

4 A. Just my general review of the case file.

5 But, once again, please do give me the case  
6 file. I will review it here, and I will tell you why  
7 I believe that to be the case.

8 Q. I didn't ask you why you believe that to  
9 be the case.

10 My question is: In your report, you don't  
11 explain the basis of your opinion?

12 A. You are correct.

13 Q. Now, Mr. Saadi's client, Pharess Ghanem,  
14 he maintained his innocence; right?

15 A. Please let me refresh my memory as to  
16 Pharess Ghanem. (Examining.) Okay.

17 Actually, I can perhaps justify why I argued  
18 that he well protected his client's rights, if you'll  
19 permit me to answer that question now, having reviewed  
20 my --

21 Q. Sure.

22 A. -- report.

23 On the 29th of April, 2004, defense counsel  
24 stated that his client would waive the right to testify  
25 in his own defense. That is not considered appropriate

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1 normally. However, Attorney Saadi -- Saadi, according  
2 to what I've written here:

3 "Added that, with the agreement of the  
4 prosecution, such a decision would not corroborate  
5 the prosecution evidence where such corroboration  
6 was required."

7 Because the normal effect of not testifying  
8 in one's own defense is that that failure to testify  
9 will corroborate other evidence.

10 Now, Attorney Saadi was obviously fully aware  
11 of this point of evidential law and acted to protect  
12 his client in these circumstances. It was a very crafty  
13 move on his part. And he got the prosecution to agree  
14 to such as well.

15 Q. Now --

16 A. I, as a prosecutor, wouldn't have created  
17 such a thing. But then, you know, it just shows you  
18 that Osama Saadi managed to achieve something which  
19 actually benefited his client --

20 Q. Well, Osama Saadi --

21 A. -- procedurally speaking. Yes.

22 Q. -- consented to the admission of the  
23 statements of the witnesses against him; correct?

24 A. Are you referring to Mohammad Abdallah and  
25 Mohammad Messalah?

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1 Q. And in that third paragraph --

2 A. Which paragraph? Line 47 onwards?

3 The Hebrew is failing you.

4 Q. You'd agree that, in that paragraph, it  
5 discusses the concession that the attorney made to  
6 admit the statements without reservation?

7 A. It discusses the normal legal principles  
8 which apply to submission of evidence by agreement  
9 of the parties.

10 Q. And on the next page, around line 12 or 13,  
11 it notes that the defense attorney -- the defense never  
12 asked, during the trial, to reserve with reservation  
13 the submission of evidence?

14 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Could you point  
15 to the specific language that you're referring to,  
16 please, Counsel?

17 MR. SATIN: Well, I'm looking at the second  
18 paragraph -- the second -- the first full paragraph on  
19 that page.

20 THE WITNESS: Could you repeat your question?  
21 I've just taken the opportunity to read the whole --  
22 the section. Yes. What's your question?

23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Do you agree that this  
24 judgment establishes that the defense attorney  
25 consented to the admission of witness statements

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1 Q. Correct.

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. But Osama Saadi consented to the admission  
4 of the witness statements without reservation?

5 A. Once again, I can't know what was discussed  
6 between him and his client and why they were admitted  
7 with that reservation.

8 Q. But do you agree that he did consent to the  
9 admission of the witness statements without reservation?

10 A. Once again, the admission of the witness  
11 statements I cannot tell you whether or not it was  
12 with or without reservation unless you show me the  
13 court file. I can't remember.

14 (Defendants' Exhibit 413 marked.)

15 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
16 marked as Defense 413. Defense 14 [sic] is a record  
17 from the case of the defendant Ghanem --

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. -- is that correct?

20 A. (Examining.) It's the judgment, the verdict,  
21 the reason judgment.

22 Q. And I'll direct your attention to Bates number  
23 11:50. There's a section about submitting the evidence  
24 and material in agreement between the two sides?

25 A. You are correct, from line 31 onwards.

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1 without reservation?

2 A. Yes. It would seem to support that.

3 Q. Okay. And as a result of that, the evidence  
4 was admitted with the defense consenting to the truth  
5 of those statements?

6 A. Yes. And the judge said that the -- the  
7 defendant did not put up any alternative explanation.  
8 He maintained his right to silence.

9 Q. Now, in your report, you noted that it was --  
10 that the lawyer had obtained this particular -- I think  
11 you said clever move or crafty --

12 A. No. I said that in my evidence just now, not  
13 in my report.

14 Q. No, I thought in describing --

15 A. I described --

16 Q. -- your report --

17 A. -- that --

18 MR. YALOWITZ: Let him ask the questions.  
19 Then you answer.

20 Go ahead, Counsel.

21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In describing your basis  
22 for belief that he had provided a solid defense, you  
23 noted that he had made this reservation with respect  
24 to his client's failure or decision not to testify;  
25 correct?

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. You did not write that in your report

3 with respect to the fact that he did not make such

4 a reservation with respect to his -- the witness

5 statements?

6 A. You are correct.

7 Q. And just for purposes of the record, since

8 it was a bit of a convoluted question, let me just

9 re-ask it.

10 In your report, you did not say that Osama --

11 Osama Saadi consented to the admission of witness

12 statements without reservation?

13 A. You are correct.

14 Q. So a lawyer that you point out is -- is one

15 of the best consented to the admission of evidence

16 against his client; correct?

17 A. Correct. But then, apparently, he tried to

18 change that tactic in -- once again, I'm hampered by

19 the fact that you refuse to present me the whole case

20 file.

21 Because it could have been the case that, in

22 closing submissions, if he filed closing submissions --

23 because you've hinted at the fact that many of the

24 lawyers didn't file closing submissions -- he could

25 have hinted at the fact or tried to retract the

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1 representation or at least a lack of due process for

2 the defense?

3 A. No, I don't think I would agree. The judges

4 were at pains, from this judgment, to ensure that he

5 did have due process. And it's quite -- it's quite

6 clear --

7 Q. Well --

8 A. -- even to the extent of making criticism

9 of the defense lawyer's tactics.

10 Q. Well, let's talk about why a lawyer,

11 including a very good lawyer, would do such a thing --

12 A. Uh-huh.

13 Q. -- of consenting to the admission of

14 out-of-court statements without reservation.

15 A. Okay.

16 Q. A defense attorney, in the Israeli military

17 courts, they're often seeking to get plea offers for

18 their clients; correct?

19 A. Seeking a plea offer is a legitimate tactic

20 in a military court, as it is in any other court.

21 Q. My question was simply: Do you agree that

22 defense attorneys in the Israeli military courts seek

23 plea offers?

24 A. That wasn't your question. But the answer

25 to that question is "yes."

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1 substance of some of these statements that he

2 admitted -- he'd submitted by agreement.

3 Q. Well, in the very next paragraph of the

4 verdict form --

5 A. Uh-huh.

6 Q. -- the court says:

7 "Furthermore, we return to the question of

8 why do we have to give a verdict when the defendant

9 did not contest any of the clear evidences presented

10 by the prosecution and did not present any counter

11 line of defense."

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. So the best attorney didn't mount a defense;

14 correct?

15 A. Once again, I don't know what the instructions

16 were that were given to him.

17 Q. Do you believe that, if there's no

18 instructions that were given to him one way or the

19 other, that would show that this defendant was not

20 able to receive due process?

21 A. I'm not sure I understand the question.

22 Can you repeat it, please?

23 Q. Sure. Absent any information indicating that

24 there was a particular reason why the defense attorney

25 did this, would you agree that demonstrates ineffective

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1 Q. And in the Israeli military court, the reason

2 defense attorneys seek plea offers, as far as you know,

3 is because of the fear of conviction at trial; correct?

4 A. A plea offer is not only sought for those

5 particular reasons. By and large, yes.

6 Q. And in the Israeli military court system,

7 prosecutors will often not agree to even negotiate with

8 defense attorneys unless the defense attorney consents

9 to the admission of witness statements?

10 A. I have no comment on that. It's not within

11 my knowledge. I don't know what the prosecution policy

12 is with respect to that.

13 Q. You'd agree that plea bargaining is a big

14 part of the Israeli military court system?

15 A. Yes, as it is of the Israeli civilian court

16 system.

17 Q. But in the Israeli civilian system, you have

18 worked as a lawyer; correct?

19 A. As a prosecuting counsel. Correct.

20 Q. And also as defense attorney now; right?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. But in the military court system, not as

23 a prosecutor or a defense attorney?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. So you don't know about the kinds of

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1 pressures, including plea bargaining issues, that  
 2 would cause a great attorney like Osama Saadi to  
 3 consent to the admission of out-of-court witness  
 4 statements without reservation?  
 5 A. That's your assumption. But no, I'm not  
 6 aware of prosecutorial policy with respect to whether  
 7 or not to accept a plea bargain in the Israeli military  
 8 courts.  
 9 Q. Let's talk about a different lawyer, Attorney  
 10 Awdeh.  
 11 A. Yes.  
 12 Q. Attorney Awdeh --  
 13 A. The name rings a bell.  
 14 Q. Attorney Awdeh is the attorney that  
 15 represented No. 18, Ahmed Sa'ad?  
 16 A. No. 18?  
 17 Q. Eighteen.  
 18 A. Yes.  
 19 Q. And Attorney Awdeh allowed his client to  
 20 plead guilty even though there was no evidence to  
 21 support the guilty plea?  
 22 A. Well, you are correct. Yes.  
 23 Q. You'd agree that's --  
 24 A. I mention --  
 25 Q. -- terrible representation?

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1 Q. BY MR. SATIN: The fact that Attorney  
 2 Awdeh had advised a client to plead guilty, even  
 3 though there was no evidence, did not prevent him  
 4 from representing other defendants in the  
 5 criminal -- in the Israeli military court system?  
 6 A. He has represented other defendants in the  
 7 Israeli military court system. You are right.  
 8 Q. And Attorney Awdeh represented a number of  
 9 other defendants in these cases?  
 10 A. Once again, I can't remember. If you let  
 11 me refresh my memory, I will be able to tell you.  
 12 Q. Well, he represented No. 14, Abd-Al-Rahman  
 13 Mekadad?  
 14 MR. YALOWITZ: Is that a question or a  
 15 representation?  
 16 MR. SATIN: It's a question. I'm only  
 17 asking questions.  
 18 THE WITNESS: Correct.  
 19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: He represented No. 15, Hilmi  
 20 Hamash?  
 21 A. Correct.  
 22 Q. No. 16, Ahmed Salah?  
 23 A. Correct.  
 24 Q. So the lawyer who committed essentially  
 25 malpractice, according to your words, represented

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1 A. I mentioned it in my report because I felt  
 2 that this was something which was -- bizarre is an  
 3 understatement. But then, when we're talking about  
 4 principles of due process, I felt it important to  
 5 note that the -- the:  
 6 "Court acceded to an exceptional request  
 7 to vacate its earlier judgment."  
 8 Q. Okay.  
 9 A. This was an instance where I felt that there  
 10 was bad representation. But the court didn't allow  
 11 the matter to go undone with.  
 12 Q. So we can at least agree that Attorney Awdeh's  
 13 representation was bad?  
 14 A. In this particular instance, yes. As a  
 15 general rule, whether or not Attorney Awdeh is a good  
 16 or bad lawyer, I cannot comment.  
 17 Q. Well, the fact that he allowed someone to  
 18 plead guilty for which there was no evidence did not  
 19 prevent him from representing other defendants in the  
 20 Israeli military court system; correct?  
 21 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Even Homer nods.  
 22 THE WITNESS: You've explained to me what  
 23 that means, but I've forgotten already. Homer nodding,  
 24 yes.  
 25 The question again, please, sir?

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1 four of the 21 defendants?  
 2 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.  
 3 THE WITNESS: Your word "malpractice," not  
 4 mine. He made a mistake. It doesn't necessarily mean  
 5 that he's totally incompetent.  
 6 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You did write in your  
 7 report despite -- regarding Mr. Ahmed Sa'ad, Case  
 8 No. 18:  
 9 "Despite being represented, at first instance,  
 10 by counsel who effectively admitted malpractice" --  
 11 Those were your words; correct?  
 12 A. Correct.  
 13 Q. And so the -- the attorney --  
 14 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm -- I'm sorry. Where --  
 15 where are we?  
 16 MR. SATIN: On page 28.  
 17 THE WITNESS: The words were:  
 18 "Prior to the aforementioned ... defense  
 19 counsel remarkably admitted to allowing his client  
 20 to plead guilty to facts for which he ... did not  
 21 appreciate that there was no evidence." (As read.)  
 22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: And the last paragraph --  
 23 A. Yes.  
 24 Q. -- on the bottom --  
 25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. -- it says:  
2 "Despite being represented, at first instance,  
3 by counsel who effectively admitted malpractice" --  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. Those -- those were your words?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. So the attorney who, according to you,  
8 effectively admitted malpractice represented three  
9 other defendants in these cases?  
10 A. The facts speak for themselves.  
11 Q. Is that a "yes"?  
12 A. It is a "yes."  
13 Q. Did you realize, as you were writing up your  
14 reports on the other defendants, that Attorney Awdeh  
15 was representing him and that he, Awdeh, was the one  
16 who effectively admitted malpractice?  
17 A. Yes.  
18 Q. Were you concerned about those other cases  
19 and the -- and the due process that those defendants  
20 received?  
21 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Compound question.  
22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Were you concerned about  
23 whether or not those other defendants received due  
24 process by virtue of the fact that they'd been  
25 represented by Awdeh?

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1 of interest issue in your report when you discuss these  
2 defendants?  
3 A. You are correct. I'm discussing it now.  
4 Q. Were you aware, as you reviewed these cases,  
5 that two of those defendants, No. 14 and No. 16, were  
6 tried in the same case?  
7 A. Please let me review Nos. 14 and 16.  
8 (Examining.) Yes. If you look at page 26,  
9 I actually state that.  
10 Q. Are there rules prohibiting a lawyer from  
11 representing multiple defendants in the same incident  
12 in the Israeli military court system?  
13 A. Not that I'm aware of.  
14 Q. Are there rules prohibiting a lawyer from  
15 representing multiple defendants in the same case?  
16 A. Not that I'm aware of, unless, of course,  
17 there is a conflict of interest, in which case he would  
18 be committing an offense against his ethics, Bar ethics.  
19 Q. Are there Bar ethical rules in the Israeli  
20 military court system?  
21 A. The lawyers who are admitted to practice in  
22 Israel are bound by their -- the ethics of their Bar  
23 Association.  
24 Q. Suppose a lawyer represents two defendants --  
25 A. Uh-huh.

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1 A. I did not see any evidence of malpractice  
2 in any of the other cases.  
3 Q. Do you agree that evidence of malpractice  
4 in one case suggests a lawyer that is not effective  
5 in other cases?  
6 A. It would be more suggested than someone who  
7 didn't make any malpractice.  
8 Q. Now, did you realize that all four of those  
9 defendants that Attorney Awdeh represented were charged  
10 in connection with the same incident?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. Do you think it's a problem that one attorney  
13 is representing four defendants who are charged in  
14 connection with the same defendant -- same incident?  
15 A. Obviously, a competent attorney would ask  
16 himself whether or not there's a conflict of interest.  
17 One would assume that those questions of conflict of  
18 interest did not arise.  
19 If you let me study the files, I'll be  
20 able to tell you whether or not, on the face of it,  
21 a conflict of interest arose. Obviously, conflicts  
22 of interest depend on what was said by the defendant.  
23 If they all pleaded guilty, then there would be no  
24 conflict of interest.  
25 Q. You don't discuss the conflict of -- conflict

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1 Q. -- who are charged in connection with the  
2 same incident. Okay?  
3 A. Yes.  
4 Q. And let's say one of those defendants, "A,"  
5 was a witness against "B."  
6 Would you agree that that would be a conflict  
7 of interest?  
8 A. Ask me the question once more.  
9 Q. If two -- one lawyer has two clients -- we'll  
10 call them "A" and "B." Okay?  
11 A. Uh-huh.  
12 Q. They're charged in connection with the same  
13 incident.  
14 A. Yes.  
15 Q. If "A" were a witness against "B" in "B's"  
16 case, would that be a conflict of interest?  
17 A. Strictly speaking, yes.  
18 Q. Because, if "A" were called to testify, how  
19 would that cross-examination work?  
20 A. You're correct.  
21 Q. There would be a major problem --  
22 A. Correct.  
23 Q. -- if a lawyer was representing both the  
24 defendant and a prosecution witness in the exact same  
25 case?

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. Now, as we've discussed, Hilmi Hamash, No. 15,  
3 was represented by Attorney Awdeh; right?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. And in his trial, the prosecution admitted  
6 the evidence of a co-conspirator, Salah, No. 16?  
7 A. Correct.  
8 Q. And Salah, No. 16, was also represented by  
9 Attorney Awdeh?  
10 A. Correct.  
11 Q. And Attorney Awdeh's client, No. 15, was  
12 convicted in part because of evidence from Attorney  
13 Awdeh's other client?  
14 A. Correct.  
15 Q. You'd agree there was a conflict of interest  
16 there?  
17 A. A potential for a conflict of interest. Yes.  
18 Q. You think it's only a potential conflict of  
19 interest if one attorney represents both a defendant  
20 and a prosecution witness in the same case?  
21 A. Were they jointly tried? No.  
22 Q. So in your mind, if they're not tried  
23 together --  
24 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry. I'm not sure the  
25 witness was finished.

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1 Q. Well, from your report, you know that Attorney  
2 Ahraj represented No. 13?  
3 A. Let me verify that. (Examining.) Correct.  
4 Q. No. 17?  
5 A. Correct.  
6 Q. And No. 21?  
7 A. Correct.  
8 Q. Three defendants that Attorney Ahraj  
9 represented whose cases all involved the same incident?  
10 A. Once again, let me refresh my memory.  
11 Are you representing that, or are you asking  
12 for my opinion?  
13 Q. I'm only asking questions.  
14 A. Well, in that case, you're going to have to  
15 tell me the case numbers again. And I'm going to have  
16 to take some time to --  
17 Q. Sure. Case No. 13 on page 22 of your report.  
18 A. No. 13. Okay. Yes.  
19 Q. So Attorney Ahraj represented No. 13 in the  
20 January 29, 2004, incident; correct?  
21 A. Yes. And the next one?  
22 Q. No. 17. Defendant No. 17.  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. And No. 21. No. 21 wasn't actually charged  
25 with the January 29 incident?

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1 THE WITNESS: Yeah. Go ahead.  
2 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In your mind, if the two  
3 defendants are not tried together, it's not a real  
4 conflict of interest, only a potential conflict?  
5 A. There is a conflict of interest I told you.  
6 Yes.  
7 Q. But you'd agree that there is a real conflict  
8 of interest in this case, not a potential one?  
9 A. A real conflict of interest.  
10 Q. Were you aware of that at the time you  
11 reviewed these cases?  
12 A. I do not recollect -- recollect.  
13 Q. You didn't put it in your report?  
14 A. No, I did not.  
15 Q. Now that you're aware of it, does it change  
16 your opinion about whether those defendants received  
17 due process?  
18 A. No.  
19 Q. And Attorney Awdeh wasn't the only attorney  
20 to be representing multiple defendants; correct?  
21 A. Correct.  
22 Q. Attorney Ahraj represented three defendants  
23 in connection with the same incident?  
24 A. I cannot recall offhand. If you let me look  
25 at the files, I'll be able to tell you.

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1 A. Was he charged or was he not charged, 21?  
2 Q. My question: He was not charged in connection  
3 with that specific incident, but he was tried with  
4 defendant No. 13?  
5 A. Correct.  
6 Q. Attorney Samara represented two defendants  
7 in connection with another incident; correct?  
8 A. Refer me to the instance, and I will tell  
9 you whether you're correct or not.  
10 Q. Sure. Incident -- Case No. 9, Mohammad  
11 Messalah, was charged in connection with the January 22,  
12 2002, shooting?  
13 A. On Jaffa Street. Correct.  
14 Q. And Attorney Samara initially represented  
15 No. 11, Phareess Ghanem, in connection with that same  
16 incident?  
17 A. Correct.  
18 Q. And, eventually, Samara was fired and replaced  
19 by --  
20 A. Saadi.  
21 Q. -- Saadi?  
22 A. Correct.  
23 Q. And that decision had nothing to do with  
24 conflict of interest, why the -- why he had been  
25 replaced by one lawyer and given another one?

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1 A. Well, if you present me the court file and  
2 if there's anything in there that would suggest the  
3 reasons for changing the attorney, then I will let  
4 you know.

5 Q. You don't have any recollection of it having  
6 to do with a conflict of interest?

7 A. Six months later down the line, no.

8 Q. Now, in your report, you don't discuss  
9 anywhere the potential and real conflicts of interest  
10 arising from the multiple representation of defendants  
11 by the same attorney?

12 A. Correct. Neither do any of your experts.

13 Q. You don't talk about that at all?

14 A. No.

15 Q. And you also don't talk about the fact that  
16 it's the Israeli military judges who are presiding over  
17 the Palestinian defendants in occupied territories?

18 A. Sorry. Can you repeat the last question?

19 Q. In your report, you also don't talk about  
20 the fact that it is military judges who are presiding  
21 over Palestinian defendants in occupied territory?

22 A. In general, everyone knew that as an  
23 assumption.

24 Q. Now, you do occasionally talk about potential  
25 conflict of interest type issues, though; correct?

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1 Q. Well, you'd agree that there is a distinction  
2 between being impartial versus appearing to be  
3 impartial?

4 A. I believe that the court was being impartial  
5 here.

6 Q. Well, do you think, then, that the court,  
7 upon raising this issue, should have asked the defendant  
8 whether or not it was a problem?

9 A. Did they or did they not? I don't remember.  
10 Show me the court record.

11 Q. My question is: Do you think the court should  
12 have asked whether it was a problem?

13 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. The -- the question  
14 assumes -- the question appears to assume facts.

15 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You said, sir, that the  
16 court raised this issue of a business relationship;  
17 correct?

18 A. Correct. And I would assume that it was  
19 of its own initiative. Because a member of the panel  
20 obviously knew that he had relations with this lawyer.

21 Q. So upon making that statement, do you believe  
22 the court should have inquired of the defendant whether  
23 it's a problem or not?

24 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

25 THE WITNESS: I don't know whether there was

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1 A. Refer me to the specific --

2 Q. Sure. In Case No. 4, the bottom of page 13 --

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. -- you write:

5 "Procedural issues of note include the fact  
6 that the court, on 29 August, 2004, before submissions  
7 were heard as to the appropriate sentence, informed the  
8 parties that one of the members of the judicial tribunal  
9 had business relations with Attorney Abu-Ganem from time  
10 to time."

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. (Reading.)

13 "Such a declaration suggests that the court  
14 was fully aware of the need to disclose any conflicting  
15 interests so that the impartiality of the tribunal be  
16 preserved."

17 A. Correct. That's one of the basic principles  
18 of due process, impartiality.

19 Q. Okay. So, first, your statement at the end  
20 actually does not suggest that the court was concerned  
21 about the impartiality of the tribunal. All your  
22 statement suggests is that the court was concerned  
23 with the appearance of impartiality; right?

24 A. I'm not sure I follow the distinction that  
25 you're making.

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1 such an inquiry made.

2 Q. BY MR. SATIN: And I'm not asking you that  
3 question right now.

4 My question is: Given that the court  
5 had raised the issue of business relations with the  
6 attorney, do you believe the court should have then  
7 asked the defendant if there is a problem or whether  
8 or not there should be a recusal in the case?

9 A. If I was sitting as a judge in that case,  
10 I would ask the defense counsel if there's a problem.  
11 And he would ask his client.

12 Q. Do you recall whether or not the court did,  
13 in fact, ask the defendant?

14 A. I do not recall. Please produce the file  
15 for me, and I will let you know.

16 MR. SATIN: Why don't we take a break.

17 (Recess from 2:26 p.m. to 2:41 p.m.)

18 (Defendants' Exhibit 414 marked.)

19 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you,  
20 Mr. Kaufman, what's been marked as Defense Exhibit  
21 414.

22 414 is a document from the case of Kahira  
23 Sa'adi; correct?

24 A. (Examining.) What's actually written here  
25 is Kahira Sa'id Ali Sa'adi. Okay.

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1 Q. You'd agree it relates to defendant No. 4?  
2 A. Indeed.  
3 Q. And this is a record from the sentencing  
4 hearing of the defendant?  
5 A. Correct.  
6 Q. And during this hearing, it states:  
7 "The court updates the parties that one of  
8 the panel of judges has occasional business relations  
9 with the office of the defense attorney."  
10 That's what it states?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. And that would have been stated in Hebrew;  
13 correct?  
14 A. I don't know whether it was stated in  
15 Hebrew or stated in Arabic or stated -- the judge --  
16 the judges -- none of these judges speak -- well,  
17 actually, I can't say that. I know that Shlomi Kohav  
18 does not speak Arabic. I'm not sure about Eli Tosia  
19 Cohen. And I can't comment on Avraham Einhorn.  
20 Q. The language in the court is Hebrew; correct?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. There's nothing on this record to indicate  
23 that it was in anything but in Hebrew?  
24 A. The language is Hebrew. But I cannot tell  
25 you whether or not it was translated into Arabic.

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1 the defense attorney has business relationships  
2 with?  
3 A. It can be, but not necessarily.  
4 MR. YALOWITZ: I would think it would be a  
5 selling point for the defense.  
6 MR. SATIN: I haven't asked you your opinion,  
7 Mr. Yalowitz.  
8 MR. HILL: Yeah. Kent, it really isn't proper  
9 for you to comment. I know it's sort of informal, but  
10 please refrain.  
11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You would agree that there  
12 was, in the very least, the appearance of a conflict  
13 of interest both for the court and the defense  
14 attorney?  
15 A. That could indeed appear to be the case.  
16 Whether or not that substantially was the case, it  
17 would appear not.  
18 Q. And there's --  
19 A. Because there is no -- no objection made by  
20 Abu-Ganem.  
21 Q. And there's --  
22 A. In fact, it would work to his advantage if  
23 there were business relations. Because one would assume  
24 that, if there were business relations, then he might  
25 be expecting some type of favor. That definitely I

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1 One would assume it was translated into Arabic for  
2 the benefit of the defendant.  
3 Q. Well, I haven't you asked about translation.  
4 I've just asked you the question that the  
5 court, in stating what it stated, was speaking in  
6 Hebrew?  
7 A. The transcript reflects that the court said  
8 what it said in Hebrew.  
9 Q. And that nowhere on this court record does  
10 it show that the court ever asked the defendant at her  
11 sentencing if the court's business relations with the  
12 defense attorney was a problem?  
13 A. You are correct. Nowhere does the transcript,  
14 in the same breath, state that the defense attorney who  
15 was present at the time, Abu-Ganem, made any objection  
16 on her behalf.  
17 Q. But you'd agree that the conflict of interest  
18 is not just related to the courts, but also to the  
19 defense attorneys?  
20 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. I don't understand  
21 the question.  
22 THE WITNESS: Nor do I.  
23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Well, you'd agree that  
24 it's a conflict of interest for a defense attorney  
25 to represent a defendant in front of a judge that

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1 don't think was the case here.  
2 I know all -- I know two of the judges. I'm  
3 not familiar with Avraham Einhorn. I know Shlomi Kohav.  
4 I know Eli Tosia Cohen.  
5 If you really asked me who I think this  
6 related to and who was raising the concern, I think  
7 it would probably be Eli Tosia Cohen because Eli Tosia  
8 Cohen and Abu-Ganem are both Jerusalem lawyers and they  
9 both deal in the same area of law.  
10 Q. Do you agree that what you just said was not  
11 remotely in response to any question that I asked?  
12 A. Repeat your question and I can -- I will  
13 tell you.  
14 Q. Nothing in this court record indicates that  
15 the defendant was ever asked if the defendant had a  
16 problem with the court's business relations with the  
17 office of the defense attorney?  
18 A. Correct.  
19 Q. And any benefit that you might say was there  
20 is pure speculation on your part?  
21 A. Speculation, but informed speculation.  
22 Q. Do you think a court system ought to permit  
23 defendants to be represented by defense attorneys who  
24 are in business with the court?  
25 A. Israel is a small place, Mr. Satin. And most

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1 of the judges know the lawyers. That's why the question  
2 arises frequently in cases which I've appeared in.  
3 Lawyers have an ethical obligation to the  
4 court. And I would assume that, if there was a blatant  
5 conflict of interest and that lawyer felt that that  
6 was a conflict of interest that could harm the interest  
7 of his client, then he would recuse himself. This  
8 obviously was not the case.

9 Q. But you realize I didn't ask you about whether  
10 it's a problem if the lawyers know the judges. My  
11 question was about the judges being in business with  
12 the defense attorneys.

13 Do you recognize that distinction?

14 A. It says here -- let's be -- let's be, shall  
15 we say, exact. It says here:

16 (Reading/translating.)

17 "The court updates the parties that, when one  
18 of the members of the tribunal has business relations  
19 with the office of the defense counsel."

20 It doesn't say he has business relations with  
21 defense counsel himself. Okay. That could mean any  
22 number of things.

23 Q. So now you're suggesting that this actually  
24 isn't a big deal at all; correct?

25 A. What I'm saying is that Abu-Ganem did not

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1 you would ask me questions about whether or not he  
2 was harmed by the fact that he was not represented  
3 by a lawyer.

4 Q. But later Attorney Shwaysh [sic] said he  
5 wanted a lawyer; correct?

6 A. Attorney Shwaysh?

7 Q. I'm sorry. The defendant Shwaysh --

8 A. Where?

9 Q. -- later said he wanted a lawyer?

10 A. Please refer me to where I state that.

11 Q. I'm not referring you to anything. I'm asking  
12 you as a matter of fact that --

13 A. Well --

14 Q. -- that he wanted a lawyer?

15 A. Show me the case file, and I'll let you know.  
16 (Defendants' Exhibit 415 marked.)

17 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
18 marked as Defense Exhibit 15 [sic].

19 MR. YALOWITZ: 415?

20 MR. SATIN: 415.

21 THE WITNESS: (Examining.) Where are you  
22 referring to me -- to on this?

23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I haven't asked you a question  
24 yet.

25 A. Okay.

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1 think that it was a -- that there was a conflict of  
2 interest which harmed the interests of his client.

3 Q. Of course, you're assuming that Abu-Ganem  
4 was seeking the best interest of his client, as opposed  
5 to looking out for Abu-Ganem's own interest; correct?

6 A. I have nothing to suggest that Abu-Ganem is  
7 an unethical lawyer.

8 Q. There's nothing to indicate that Abu-Ganem  
9 explained the significance and consequences to his  
10 client of the fact that the attorney had -- the  
11 attorney's office had relations -- business relations  
12 with the court?

13 A. We've already discussed that. The transcript  
14 reflects what it reflects.

15 Q. Okay. Now, in your report, you mention that  
16 Nasser Shwaysh was not represented by counsel. This  
17 is defendant No. 3.

18 A. I state that in the first line of paragraph 2  
19 of the consideration of this case.

20 Q. You, in fact, quote a line from the defense --  
21 from the defendant about not wanting to be represented  
22 by a lawyer --

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. -- correct?

25 A. Because I assumed that, at a later stage,

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1 Q. First, you'd -- you'd agree that document 415  
2 is a record from the case of the defendant Shwaysh?

3 A. It is indeed one of -- a record -- a  
4 transcript from one of the hearings in the case  
5 of Nasser Jamal Mussa Shwaysh.

6 Q. And at the top of that document, it says:  
7 "Defendant: To the question of the court,  
8 I still do not have a defense lawyer. As for the file,  
9 I still do not know what to do."

10 That's what the defendant said?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And then the record shows that a witness was  
13 called to the witness stand to testify?

14 A. Yes. Abu Karim Aweis.

15 Q. Were you aware, when you wrote your report  
16 and rendered your opinion, that the defendant had said,  
17 in response to the court, that he did not have a lawyer  
18 and he did not know what to do?

19 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Misstates the  
20 testimony.

21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Were you aware, when  
22 you wrote your report, that the defendant said  
23 in court what it says on document No. 415, namely,  
24 "to the question of the court, I still do not have  
25 a lawyer -- a defense lawyer; as for the file, I

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1 still do not know what to do?"  
2 A. I don't recollect.  
3 Q. Now that you know that that was said, does  
4 it change your opinion as to Mr. Shwaysh's due process?  
5 A. Line 22 he says:  
6 (Reading/translating.)  
7 "I still don't have a lawyer."  
8 Does that mean that he wanted a lawyer?  
9 You are putting it to me that he stated that  
10 he wanted a lawyer. And he was denied a lawyer, or  
11 wasn't given a lawyer, or had no way to get a lawyer?  
12 I don't understand that from line 22 of this transcript.  
13 Q. And you'd agree that there's no inquiry there  
14 from the court about whether or not the defendant wanted  
15 a lawyer or how he wanted to proceed; correct?  
16 A. There is no follow-up question of the court  
17 to that statement --  
18 Q. All we --  
19 A. -- made by the defendant at line 22 of the  
20 transcript.  
21 Q. And you'd agree that the defendant also  
22 said -- in addition to "I still do not have a defense  
23 lawyer" -- "as for the file, I still do not know what  
24 to do"?  
25 A. Correct.

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1 (Reading/translating.)  
2 "I don't have any cross-examination for  
3 the witness, despite the fact -- despite the fact" --  
4 And I stress "despite."  
5 -- "that the court has explained to me that  
6 it's my right to cross-examine the witness."  
7 And then he makes a general comment:  
8 "The witness' comments conflict with what  
9 he's said and confessed to."  
10 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You'd agree nowhere in this  
11 document does it make any mention -- mention of the  
12 court inquiring of the defendant of whether or not  
13 he wants a lawyer?  
14 A. I've already answered that question. There  
15 was no follow-up question by the court to the initial  
16 comment of the accused at line 22, the first page of  
17 the transcript, which is reflected in Exhibit 415.  
18 Q. And you'd agree that, in your report, where  
19 you isolated a statement made by the defendant about  
20 not wanting to be represented by a lawyer, nowhere  
21 else in that report does it indicate that he later  
22 said he still does not have a defense lawyer and he  
23 does not know what to do and the court did not follow  
24 up?  
25 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Misstates the --

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1 Q. And that, immediately after that, the record  
2 reflects that a witness -- a prosecution witness was  
3 called to the witness stand.  
4 A. The transcript speaks for itself.  
5 Q. You'd agree that that's what the transcript  
6 reflects?  
7 A. Uh-huh.  
8 Q. You have to say "yes."  
9 A. Yes. I do note that, if you turn over the  
10 page, it states at P 11-3:303, line 25 -- the defendant  
11 states:  
12 (Reading/translating.)  
13 "I would like to know what the -- what the  
14 witness said about me in the police station."  
15 That was participation on his part. I cannot  
16 see --  
17 Q. And you'd agree that, in your report, you  
18 don't write anywhere the fact that --  
19 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. The  
20 witness just -- just needs a moment to look at the  
21 document.  
22 THE WITNESS: Just give me a minute. Yes.  
23 I'm referring to the last page.  
24 Line 13, Bates number P 11-3:307, the  
25 defendant says:

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1 misstates the transcript, as the witness has testified  
2 to it.  
3 THE WITNESS: I only refer to this issue  
4 once in my report.  
5 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You never referenced what  
6 was said and not said on the November 14th, 2002,  
7 hearing which is reflected in Defense 415?  
8 A. I did not reference that. No.  
9 Q. In your report, you state that Shwaysh said  
10 to another witness -- this is on page 12:  
11 "Don't testify about the weapons - whether  
12 or not I gave you and you gave me ... it is a criminal  
13 offense for you, and you can receive years in prison -  
14 so keep your mouth shut."  
15 A. Uh-huh. Yes.  
16 Q. And according to you, this demonstrates,  
17 quote:  
18 "The defendant's apparent understanding  
19 of the concept of self-incrimination and an accused's  
20 right to avoid such."  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. Now, you're not saying that this statement  
23 shows the defendant knows the laws and procedures that  
24 governs the admissibility of defendant's statements;  
25 correct?

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. And there is law in the Israeli military  
3 court regarding admissibility of statements?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. And the use of statements at trial?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. And what can happen if a defendant speaks  
8 versus doesn't speak and is silent at trial?  
9 A. Correct.  
10 Q. And you'd agree that nothing about what  
11 Mr. Shwaysh said shows his awareness or understanding  
12 of these laws?  
13 A. I don't know what Mr. Shwaysh's understanding  
14 of those laws are. Maybe he did know. I don't know.  
15 All I can comment on is what he said in court.  
16 And I quoted it because I found it bizarre.  
17 I found it odd. I found it exceptional. That's  
18 the first time that I've come across a defendant  
19 saying that sort of thing in court. I thought it  
20 was noteworthy. And I specifically remember writing  
21 these things because of the fact that he wasn't  
22 represented by counsel.  
23 Q. Now, you've mentioned the presumption of  
24 innocence. You've discussed that in your report;  
25 correct?

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1 statute. That is what is practiced. That is the law.  
2 Q. Well, Mr. Sfard points out, in his report  
3 or in the Yesh Din report, that the acquittal rate  
4 in the Israeli military court system in 2006 was only  
5 .29 percent.  
6 Correct?  
7 A. In 2006?  
8 Q. Yes.  
9 A. Well, we're talking here about 2002, 2003,  
10 or maybe 2001. I don't remember.  
11 Q. Do you remember when he --  
12 A. Are you arguing that the -- that the  
13 statistics from 2006 are applicable to the statistics  
14 of 2001? I don't know.  
15 Q. The only question I've asked you so far  
16 about this issue is that Mr. Sfard points out that  
17 the acquittal rate is .29 percent in 2006?  
18 A. That's his finding.  
19 Q. Do you believe that it is actually  
20 representative, in your experience, of the conviction  
21 rates and acquittal rates in the Israeli military court  
22 system?  
23 A. I have no comment on that. I can't know.  
24 Q. Because you've never taken an assessment?  
25 A. Because I didn't analyze the statistics for

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. You cite a passage from Military Ordinance  
3 378?  
4 A. I cite the passage of the law. Yes.  
5 Q. The phrase "presumption of innocence" doesn't  
6 appear in that passage?  
7 A. You're referring me to page 6 of my report,  
8 Article 29 of the Military Ordinance 378?  
9 Q. Yes.  
10 A. Nowhere is it mentioned the presumption of  
11 innocence.  
12 Q. And in your report, you don't mention any  
13 claims about whether defendants, in practice, receive  
14 the presumption of innocence; correct?  
15 A. I don't specifically refer to the presumption  
16 of innocence as a concept in practice in my report. No.  
17 Q. Mr. --  
18 A. That is the case, however. All defendants  
19 appearing before the military courts enjoy the  
20 presumption of innocence.  
21 Q. When you say they enjoy the presumption  
22 of innocence, you mean that, according to your  
23 interpretation of the statute, the defendants are  
24 entitled to the presumption of innocence; correct?  
25 A. Not according to my interpretation of the

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1 2006.  
2 Q. Would you agree, from your own experience,  
3 that the overwhelming majority of defendants are  
4 convicted?  
5 A. No.  
6 Q. How about in State security offenses?  
7 A. In cases -- are you asking me in general,  
8 or are you asking with respect to these cases?  
9 Q. General.  
10 A. As I said, in general, the percentage of  
11 convictions is high, yes, in my experience.  
12 Q. And would you agree that the acquittal rate  
13 is a relevant factor in evaluating whether judges honor  
14 the presumption of innocence?  
15 A. No.  
16 Q. And I'm not asking you whether you think it's  
17 dispositive.  
18 Do you think it's at least relevant to that  
19 inquiry?  
20 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Asked and answered.  
21 THE WITNESS: No.  
22 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Well, according to you, how  
23 do you determine whether defendants actually receive  
24 the presumption of innocence?  
25 A. It's my personal experience. I've never

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1 tried anybody on the presumption of guilt.  
2 Q. And, of course, you --  
3 A. I've never presided over a tribunal or been  
4 part of a tribunal which has ever tried anybody with  
5 the presumption of guilt.  
6 Q. Okay. And, of course, you weren't involved  
7 in any of these cases that you've reviewed; right?  
8 A. Of course not. No.  
9 Q. You know a judge named Oded Pesensson?  
10 A. I know of him if he's the person in a  
11 wheelchair.  
12 Q. He was a judge in the Israeli military court  
13 system for a long time?  
14 A. Yes.  
15 Q. Do you respect him?  
16 A. I have no view about him.  
17 Q. Okay. I'm going to show you a clip from  
18 the movie "The Law in These Parts," featuring --  
19 A. "Shilton HaHok."  
20 Q. Wait.  
21 A. Are you showing me an edited part or --  
22 MR. YALOWITZ: Just let him do what he's  
23 doing.  
24 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm going to show you the  
25 clip. I'm not showing you the entire movie.

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1 Pesensson says at the end of that clip:  
2 "When a detainee tells me what they did to  
3 him, I'm pretty suspicious because he has his interest.  
4 To begin with, I believe the agent of the authorities  
5 because his job is to protect me."  
6 That's what he said?  
7 A. That's what --  
8 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.  
9 THE WITNESS: That's what he purportedly said.  
10 Yes.  
11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You'd agree that that's  
12 what it says on the movie?  
13 A. That's what it says on the portion of the  
14 movie that you have played me. Yes.  
15 Q. Okay. Assume for a minute --  
16 A. Uh-huh.  
17 Q. -- that he said that --  
18 A. Yes.  
19 Q. -- and, specifically, that Oded Pesensson  
20 said:  
21 "When a detainee tells me what they did to  
22 him, I'm pretty suspicious because he has his interest.  
23 To begin with, I believe the agent of the authorities  
24 because his job is to protect me."  
25 Assume that he said that, Oded Pesensson.

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1 A. Okay.  
2 (Court reporter clarification.)  
3 MR. SATIN: "The Law in These Parts."  
4 THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.  
5 (Playing video clip.)  
6 MR. YALOWITZ: Could you just start it over  
7 and turn it so that I can --  
8 MR. SATIN: Sure.  
9 MR. YALOWITZ: Thank you.  
10 THE WITNESS: That was the question I was  
11 going to ask.  
12 (Playing video clip.)  
13 THE WITNESS: Okay. It's come back to  
14 the beginning now. Okay.  
15 MR. YALOWITZ: I just -- I just want to make  
16 a statement, that I've watched the clip that counsel  
17 just played. And I noticed that there were edits  
18 and slicing between questions and answers and within  
19 answers. So I don't have any confidence that the  
20 clip accurately portrays a conversation that actually  
21 occurred. And -- and I assume that counsel received  
22 this movie from the public domain and that counsel  
23 doesn't have the ability to make any representations  
24 in that regard.  
25 Q. BY MR. SATIN: So, Mr. Kaufman, Oded

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1 Would you agree that that demonstrates that  
2 he does not apply the presumption of innocence?  
3 A. I do not agree with what he said, if that's  
4 what he said.  
5 Q. That's not what I asked you.  
6 Do you agree that, if that is what's -- is --  
7 was said by him, that demonstrates that, for this judge,  
8 the judge does not apply the presumption of innocence?  
9 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.  
10 THE WITNESS: I can't tell you what the judge  
11 applies or does not apply when he sits in a court of  
12 law.  
13 Q. BY MR. SATIN: My question is: Do you  
14 agree that that statement by Oded Pesensson reflects  
15 that he does not apply the presumption of innocence?  
16 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.  
17 THE WITNESS: As I said, I can't tell you  
18 what he does and does not apply in law. I find it an  
19 inappropriate statement. That's all I can say.  
20 Q. BY MR. SATIN: If a judge said that, do  
21 you believe that makes the judge unqualified to sit  
22 as a judge in the Israeli military court system?  
23 A. I'm not going to past judgment on his  
24 qualifications to sit or not to sit. That's not my job.  
25 There's a -- there's a council of people who do that.

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1 Q. If any judge were to say that, do you agree  
2 that that makes that judge unqualified to sit in the  
3 Israeli military court system?

4 A. Once again, I'm not qualified to give you  
5 an answer on that. What I can say is that I find that  
6 statement to be inappropriate.

7 Q. Inappropriate in the sense that a judge  
8 should not start out by presuming that he -- that the  
9 authorities are being truthful and that the defendant  
10 is not being truthful; correct?

11 A. Correct. But then you have to look at the  
12 circumstances and the whole context of this. I don't  
13 know what was put to this interviewee, Pesensson, when  
14 he gave his little speech which you've presented to me.  
15 I don't know in what context he was making it. I don't  
16 know whether that is the whole of what he said or  
17 whether it was tempered by other remarks at a later  
18 stage in that interview.

19 Q. You'd agree it's difficult to make judgments  
20 or render opinions based on incomplete information?

21 A. Correct. And just as I can't make a judgment  
22 on his competence or willful ignoring of the presumption  
23 of innocence based on that clip alone.

24 Q. In the Israeli military court system, a  
25 defendant's silence can be admitted as evidence against

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1 Q. His decision not to testify was a major factor  
2 leading to his conviction; correct?

3 A. We're talking about Ibrahim Hamed?

4 Q. Yes.

5 A. Okay. Please let me refresh my memory.

6 Q. I'll refer you to the bottom of page 17.

7 A. Yes. And the court referenced this in its  
8 judgment.

9 Q. Okay. Now, he was convicted not only because  
10 he refused to testify but because there were statements  
11 of co-perpetrators; correct?

12 A. Correct. Mohammad Amran [sic] and the other  
13 guy -- I forget his name. Arman -- "slicha, lo Amran."  
14 And there was another witness, if I'm not mistaken.

15 But please, once again, do present me with  
16 the court file, and I will give you my more informed  
17 opinion.

18 Q. Well, on page 18 of your report, you note  
19 that the other evidence admitted against him was, quote:

20 "A note taken from the investigative interview  
21 of a co-perpetrator called Arman."

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. And you wrote what that note was; correct?

24 A. I translated the relevant portion from the  
25 judgment, I believe.

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1 him?

2 A. We discussed that earlier. Yes.

3 Q. Both his silence and not answering questions  
4 during interrogations can be used against him?

5 A. It can be where corroboration is required.

6 Q. And his silence in not testifying at the trial  
7 can be used against the defendant?

8 A. Once again, it can be where corroboration  
9 is require -- is required. And we discussed that with  
10 respect to Osama Saadi.

11 Q. And in the Israeli military court system,  
12 a defendant can end up getting convicted because he  
13 chooses not to testify?

14 A. Where it is served as corroboration, yes.

15 Q. In one of the cases that you examined, No. 7,  
16 a defendant was convicted as a result of his decision  
17 not to testify; correct?

18 A. Yes. This must be one of the few cases where  
19 a defendant was -- was convicted not on the basis of his  
20 own confession. Because I would say a large majority,  
21 maybe 75 to 80 percent of the cases here, the defendants  
22 actually confessed to the crimes which were put to them.

23 Which page do you wish to refer me to?

24 Q. Page 16, 17, to 18.

25 A. Yeah. The question, please, sir?

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1 Q. Then you put in that note, in that relevant  
2 translation, a bracket with your initials; correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Because, even in that note, the defendant's  
5 name is not mentioned. It's -- it's a nickname or  
6 some other person's name; correct?

7 A. "Sheikh." Yes. That's correct.

8 Q. And you would agree that what Arman said  
9 to whomever wrote that note was not made under oath?

10 A. I can't remember.

11 Q. Well, the note did not take -- was not --  
12 did not take place in court?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. It was an out-of-court statement?

15 A. Out of --

16 (Court reporter clarification.)

17 MR. YALOWITZ: You talked over each other.

18 Q. BY MR. SATIN: The note did not take place  
19 at trial in court?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. The note reflects an out-of-court statement  
22 of the witness Arman?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. In fact, Arman's interrogation was hardly  
25 about Hamed, the defendant?

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1 A. I don't recollect.  
 2 (Defendants' Exhibit 416 marked.)  
 3 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
 4 marked as Defense Exhibit 416.  
 5 Defense 416 is a record of the verdict in  
 6 Hamed's case?  
 7 A. (Examining.) You are correct.  
 8 Q. And, first, I would just direct you to the --  
 9 the pages on the bottom. It starts out pages 1 to 10,  
 10 and then it skips to page 17?  
 11 A. Yes, it does.  
 12 Q. And then it skips to page 21?  
 13 A. Indeed it does. And I note that the Bates  
 14 numbers run as normal.  
 15 Q. And then from page 21, it goes to page 23?  
 16 A. Yes.  
 17 Q. Eventually, it goes up to page 36 and then  
 18 back to page 11?  
 19 A. Yes.  
 20 Q. It ends on page 59?  
 21 A. I remember there being a problem with this  
 22 particular judgment.  
 23 Q. Because certain pages are missing --  
 24 A. Yes.  
 25 Q. -- from this record?

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1 A. Yes, it does.  
 2 Q. Now, if I could direct you to pages 167 to  
 3 168 of the Bates numbers.  
 4 MR. YALOWITZ: Can you bear with me one  
 5 second, Counsel? I'm just -- I just want to figure  
 6 out the document.  
 7 THE WITNESS: I have that in front of me.  
 8 MR. YALOWITZ: Where is he?  
 9 THE WITNESS: Page 56.  
 10 Q. BY MR. SATIN: At the very bottom of  
 11 page 56, which is Bates number 167, it says:  
 12 "The defendant's role appears in one spot  
 13 and only in a small portion of Arman's statements."  
 14 And this is what he said in his interrogation;  
 15 correct?  
 16 A. Which line are you reading from?  
 17 Q. The bottom of page 56 and to the top of  
 18 page 57.  
 19 A. Correct.  
 20 Q. The -- the court states:  
 21 "The defendant's role appears just in one  
 22 spot and only in a small portion of Arman's statements."  
 23 Correct?  
 24 A. Once again, repeat the question. I -- I do  
 25 apologize. I'm trying to read the document and digest

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1 A. Yeah, I remember.  
 2 Q. Did that bother you?  
 3 A. I did actually -- somehow -- I think I --  
 4 once again, I don't want my memory to fail me. I  
 5 remember there being a problem with one of them and  
 6 requesting that they actually be sent to me again.  
 7 Q. Did you get a second one?  
 8 A. I think I might have done. I can't -- I  
 9 don't want to state positively because I'm not sure.  
 10 Q. Was the second --  
 11 A. I remember there being a problem with one  
 12 of these documents.  
 13 Q. To the extent you got a second one, was it  
 14 a complete and full record?  
 15 A. I think it might have been. Once again,  
 16 I don't want to commit myself to that because I don't  
 17 remember whether it does refer to this case or another  
 18 case. I'd have to check that.  
 19 Q. You didn't mention in your report that the  
 20 verdict came in with pages missing, though; correct?  
 21 A. No, I didn't.  
 22 Q. And just for the record, I may have misspoken  
 23 earlier. I said there was a total of 59 pages. But  
 24 it ends on page 60. [sic]  
 25 Correct?

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1 your question at the same time.  
 2 Q. Let me --  
 3 A. Typically --  
 4 MR. YALOWITZ: Let me just caution you. Don't  
 5 do that. Listen to the question carefully, look at the  
 6 document carefully. Counsel wants you to give the best  
 7 answers you can.  
 8 THE WITNESS: Okay. Please.  
 9 MR. YALOWITZ: As do I.  
 10 THE WITNESS: Ask your question, and then I  
 11 shall consult the document.  
 12 Q. BY MR. SATIN: The court verdict shows and  
 13 states that:  
 14 "The defendant's role appears in one spot  
 15 and only in a small portion of Arman's statements."  
 16 A. Let me translate exactly what it says, and  
 17 that will avoid any misunderstanding. At line 33:  
 18 (Reading/translating.)  
 19 "The court turns to the events surrounding  
 20 the attack at the campus in Har-Hatsofim on the 31st  
 21 of July, 2002."  
 22 And the court states as follows at line 36:  
 23 (Reading/translating.)  
 24 "In order to understand the facts relating  
 25 to this count, it's necessary to examine again the

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1 notes from the interviews of Arman. The role of the  
2 defendant appears in one place and in a small part  
3 only of the statement of Arman."

4 And this is what he had to say.

5 Q. Okay. So that was the part that I was  
6 focusing on.

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And it does say that about it only being --

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. -- a small part?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. Okay. Now -- now, you don't mention, in  
13 your report, that Arman was actually called to testify  
14 at the trial?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Do you remember that, in fact, Arman did  
17 testify at the trial?

18 A. I remember there was some discussion of  
19 this matter in my rebuttal or in Mr. Sfar's report.  
20 And then I considered it thereafter.

21 Q. Do you remember that, in fact, Arman did  
22 testify?

23 A. Vaguely.

24 Q. And during the testimony, Arman did not  
25 incriminate Hamed at trial?

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1 defendant?

2 A. Primarily. But let me refer to the judgment,  
3 please.

4 Q. But I asked you about what was in your report.

5 You'd at least agree -- and then you can go  
6 to your -- the judgment. But in your report --

7 A. My report --

8 Q. -- those are the facts that you focused on?

9 A. Those are the facts I focused on, if I  
10 remember correctly, because those are the facts that  
11 were stated in the judgment of the court. That's why  
12 I wish to refer to the judgment of the court.

13 Will you permit me?

14 Q. Sure.

15 A. (Examining.) I don't remember that the court,  
16 having reviewed the relevant parts of the judgment,  
17 discussed the fact that Arman gave evidence.

18 (Defendants' Exhibit 417 marked.)

19 Q. BY MR. SATING: Okay. Well, let me show you  
20 what's marked as Defense Exhibit 417.

21 A. Yes. 417.

22 Q. Defense 417 is a court record from the case  
23 of Hamed; correct?

24 A. (Examining.) Correct.

25 Q. And this is the statement of the prosecutor;

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1 A. Vaguely, I remember that. Yes.

2 Q. And he said that Arman stated that what he  
3 said during the -- during his interrogation was not  
4 correct?

5 A. You're telling me?

6 Q. Do you agree?

7 A. Show me the file, and I will confirm that.

8 Q. Do you have a recollection of that?

9 A. Vaguely. But I can't commit to it.

10 Q. If Arman had testified and said that the  
11 defendant was not guilty, that his interrogation was  
12 not correct, do you think that would be an important  
13 fact?

14 A. It would be a fact which was worthwhile for  
15 judicial attention.

16 Q. And a fact that you should have noted in your  
17 report?

18 A. With the benefit of hindsight, maybe yes.  
19 But then, once again, I don't think that, having  
20 reviewed the file, I would change my opinion in the  
21 slightest.

22 Q. Because, according to your report, the  
23 defendant was convicted based on two things: One,  
24 his decision not to testify and, two, a note of the  
25 out-of-court statement of Arman, implicating the

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1 correct?

2 A. This is apparently the closing submission  
3 of the prosecutor.

4 Q. And on the third page, you see the name  
5 Mohammad Arman underlined?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And then it says the witness testified  
8 in court on August 18, 2010?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Down below, the prosecution's summation says:  
11 "Arman claimed in court that he did  
12 not recognize the photo of the defendant in the  
13 interrogation and that they met for the first time  
14 in the courtroom."

15 A. Can you refer me to the line? Which line  
16 on page 3 of this transcript are you referring to?

17 Q. About ten lines down from where -- the  
18 paragraph beginning with "Mohammad Arman."

19 A. So you mean from line 24 onwards?

20 Q. Beginning on line 21, midway through the  
21 sentence.

22 A. Yes. It is true that, at the outset, Arman,  
23 in direct examination, claimed that he didn't recognize  
24 the photo of the defendant being Ibrahim Hamed. But  
25 then the prosecutor goes on to clarify that.

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1 Q. You'd agree --  
2 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry. I think the  
3 witness was --  
4 THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm -- I mean --  
5 MR. YALOWITZ: He's reading.  
6 THE WITNESS: -- you've given me a very  
7 contorted, convoluted submission by the prosecutor.  
8 And I'm trying to refresh my memory and to remember  
9 exactly what he said.  
10 MR. YALOWITZ: Bear with the witness just  
11 a moment.  
12 THE WITNESS: See, the -- from what the  
13 prosecutor is saying, the witness was not -- Arman --  
14 consistent in what he said. First of all, he denies  
15 being able to identify the defendant. Then, afterwards,  
16 he said -- and I quote:  
17 (Reading/translating.)  
18 "If he did identify him and he didn't mean  
19 to identify him and he, in fact, didn't know what he  
20 was doing" --  
21 I'm referring to line 26 for the benefit  
22 of Mr. Sfard, who can follow this.  
23 (Reading/translating.)  
24 -- "and he didn't do it from his own will.  
25 Despite that, he returned to his version that he said

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1 of his own trial.  
2 Q. Fair to say, in a case where a defendant had  
3 not confessed and was convicted based on his refusal  
4 to testify and a note of a witness -- an out-of-court  
5 note of a witness, you don't mention the fact that the  
6 witness actually did testify at the trial and did not  
7 accuse the defendant of his crimes?  
8 A. You are correct that I did not mention that.  
9 Q. Okay. And as you brought up, during his  
10 interrogation, Arman testified that he was beaten --  
11 strike that. Let me start over.  
12 Arman testified that, during his  
13 interrogation, he was beaten until he started  
14 bleeding and was not in full consciousness?  
15 A. Could you refer me to where he says that?  
16 Q. Do you agree that that's what -- I'm not  
17 referencing you to the document in front of you right  
18 now.  
19 A. Well, I'd need to know, I mean, in order to  
20 be able to pronounce to you whether or not he said he  
21 was beaten.  
22 Q. Well, here's my question to you.  
23 A. Yes.  
24 Q. Would you agree that a -- a witness' claim  
25 of having been beaten is a significant event?

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1 he was not able to identify Ibrahim Hamed. But at no  
2 stage did he say to the investigators that he didn't  
3 know who the 'sheikh' was."  
4 And then the prosecutor goes on to summarize  
5 the cross-examination, which was performed by the  
6 defense counsel. This is at line 28.  
7 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Okay. So my question to  
8 you --  
9 A. Uh-huh.  
10 Q. -- is that: In your report, you don't make  
11 any mention of Arman's testimony at trial; correct?  
12 A. That is -- that is correct. But I believe --  
13 and let me -- I'd have to check this -- that Mr. Sfard  
14 refers to this.  
15 Because he -- what -- what comes later,  
16 in the following line, is the allegation that he  
17 said what he said because he was tortured, if I'm  
18 not mistaken. And I believe that Mr. Sfard made some  
19 reference to that in his report. And I refer to that  
20 as well.  
21 I mean, Arman himself I haven't reviewed  
22 his file because that wasn't part of my mandate. But  
23 I don't know whether Arman was tried and convicted at  
24 any stage and what he was convicted of and if he made  
25 allegations that he was being tortured in the context

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1 A. Yes.  
2 Q. And what you're saying --  
3 A. A significant event which deserves attention.  
4 Q. And what you're saying is you don't have  
5 a recollection one way or the other about whether  
6 or not Arman testified that he was beaten until he  
7 started bleeding?  
8 A. I don't recollect that. But if there is  
9 such documentation, please present it to me now so  
10 I can give you my opinion, if that's what he said.  
11 Q. I'm not asking you about your opinion. I'm  
12 asking you about your recollection.  
13 And your recollection is you don't remember  
14 one way or the other?  
15 A. Six months down the line, I don't remember.  
16 No.  
17 Q. And this is not something that you noted  
18 in your report?  
19 A. I've already answered that question.  
20 Q. Well, I hadn't -- I had asked you about  
21 whether you put in your report the fact that --  
22 A. Can I --  
23 Q. -- you talk about Arman testifying and what  
24 he said during his testimony.  
25 My question now is: You didn't put in your

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1 report anything about Arman's claim of being beaten?  
2 MR. YALOWITZ: Object -- objection to the  
3 form of the question. There's -- it's argumentative  
4 and it's compound.  
5 THE WITNESS: Would you let me refer to my  
6 rebuttal report, please?  
7 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Sure.  
8 A. Because I don't remember whether or not  
9 I dealt with the matter there. Because I distinctly  
10 remember the issue being raised by Mr. Sfarid.  
11 Q. But while you're doing that, let me just  
12 pose this to you because I think it will make it  
13 a little bit easier. My --  
14 A. Can I just --  
15 MR. YALOWITZ: Counsel, let -- let him read  
16 the document that he's reading, please.  
17 MR. SATIN: Sure.  
18 MR. YALOWITZ: Thank you.  
19 THE WITNESS: (Examining.) Yes. I refer  
20 you to page 5. In the case of Ibrahim Hamed at pages  
21 43, 44, and 45 of his judgment, the military court did  
22 not, in fact, fail to investigate allegations of torture  
23 or perversion of two incriminating witnesses, Abdullah  
24 Barghouti and Mohammad Arman, concluding that, even if  
25 such allegations were true, they did not impact on the

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1 A. I remember such an allegation being made.  
2 Yes.  
3 Q. And he was tortured until he finally framed  
4 Hamed?  
5 A. That I don't particularly remember.  
6 Q. And in the files -- the court files are the  
7 minutes of the interrogations of Hamed; correct?  
8 A. Repeat your question, please, sir.  
9 Q. In the files that you reviewed are the minutes  
10 of the interrogation of Hamed -- records or notes?  
11 A. Do you mean the GSS records or the -- or  
12 the -- the witness statements or -- or investigator's  
13 notes, "sahadim," as they're called in Hebrew?  
14 Q. Well, whatever they're called, there are  
15 minutes or records of the interrogations of Hamed?  
16 MR. YALOWITZ: Object to the form.  
17 THE WITNESS: That I -- I don't recollect.  
18 If you let me look at the court file, as I've been  
19 asking for most of this cross-examination, then I  
20 would be able to tell you "yes" or "no."  
21 Q. BY MR. SATIN: But nowhere in your report,  
22 your original report about Hamed, do you mention any  
23 allegations of torture by any of the individuals or  
24 the length and period of the interrogations of  
25 Hamed?

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1 accused's guilt.  
2 The court's reasoning was founded principally  
3 on the fact that both incriminating witnesses were  
4 interviewed independently of each other on separate  
5 dates, yet gave mutually corroborating versions of  
6 events.  
7 So yes, you are correct that I didn't mention  
8 it in my first report. But I did deal with the issue  
9 in my rebuttal opinion. And that was in response to  
10 the criticisms raised by Attorney Sfarid.  
11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: And in that case, do you have a  
12 recollection of whether or not another witness testified  
13 that he was interrogated for 70 days?  
14 A. I don't recollect that. No. Please do show  
15 me the relevant document.  
16 Q. My question's about your memory.  
17 Do you have a recollection of the fact?  
18 A. Sorry. I can't recollect that so far down  
19 the line. No.  
20 Q. Do you remember that a witness in the Hamed  
21 case testified that he had been beaten and deprived  
22 of sleep?  
23 A. I remember vaguely such an allegation being  
24 made.  
25 Q. And that he was put in cold temperatures?

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1 A. In the original report, no. In the response  
2 to Attorney Sfarid's report, yes.  
3 Q. And there were other allegations of torture  
4 that had been made in other cases as well; correct?  
5 A. I believe so, in -- once again, I don't want  
6 to guess. But in at least one of the cases, yes.  
7 Q. Well, in the case of Nasser Shwaysh, four  
8 witnesses claimed that they were the victims of  
9 coercion; correct?  
10 A. You're telling me. I don't --  
11 Q. Do you agree?  
12 A. I don't recollect. I'd have to look at the  
13 files.  
14 Q. Now, when you started this -- your expert  
15 report, you started by giving a -- sort of an overview  
16 of the Israeli military court system; correct?  
17 A. Correct.  
18 Q. And the very first principle you talked  
19 about was the prohibition of torture?  
20 A. Correct.  
21 Q. And according to you, these due process  
22 rights, including the first one, the prohibition  
23 of torture, were going to guide your analysis of  
24 the case file -- case files; correct?  
25 A. These principles were -- principles were

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1 the foremost in my mind when I was considering the  
 2 cases. Yes.  
 3 Q. And yet what you're saying now is that you  
 4 don't have a recollection of allegations of torture  
 5 that had been made in these cases?  
 6 A. I'm saying that six months have gone by. I  
 7 deal with an incredible amount of information in the  
 8 course of my day-to-day practice. And I don't remember  
 9 the specifics of these cases.  
 10 If you show me the case files -- and I've  
 11 asked you on more than one occasion to do so -- then  
 12 I'll be able to give you a better answer.  
 13 Q. And two of the witnesses in the Shwaysh  
 14 case were defendants in -- of the cases you reviewed --  
 15 correct? -- Sana'a Shchada and Kahira Sa'adi?  
 16 A. Two women. Yes, I remember that.  
 17 Q. And in the case of Shwaysh, they testified;  
 18 correct?  
 19 A. I remember that. Yes.  
 20 Q. And in those -- during their testimony, they  
 21 claimed that they had been tortured?  
 22 A. They claimed, but not during their own trials.  
 23 Q. And yet nowhere --  
 24 A. And one would assume that, in the course of  
 25 their own trials, if they had been tortured, they would

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1 tortured would have raised it in their case; correct?  
 2 A. One would assume so, yes, when you're  
 3 comparing it to when they make the same argument  
 4 at a later date in someone else's case.  
 5 Q. And -- and your assumption is not based  
 6 on any personal experience in representing defendants  
 7 in the Israeli military court system?  
 8 A. It's based on a comparison of the two  
 9 instances. In one instance, you have a witness who  
 10 is saying: I was tortured and that's why I said the  
 11 things that I said.  
 12 In the other instance, you have a defendant  
 13 who's saying -- a witness, in the other case, who's  
 14 saying that: I wasn't tortured. I'm pleading guilty  
 15 to some things that I did.  
 16 Q. When you reviewed each case file, did you  
 17 treat each case separately, or did you allow your  
 18 reading of another case to inform your decision in  
 19 a different case?  
 20 A. To a large extent, I took each case file  
 21 separately. Of course, I was aware that case files  
 22 are interrelated and that they refer to the same  
 23 incidents. So I would check the consistency.  
 24 Q. But you didn't think it was important to  
 25 put in your report that Sana'a Shchada and Kahira

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1 have raised those comments instead of pleading guilty,  
 2 which is what they did.  
 3 Q. So you're assuming that no one who was --  
 4 no one who was tortured would plead guilty?  
 5 A. I'm assuming that, if there was any substance  
 6 to their claims of torture, it would be more reasonable  
 7 to assume that they would raise them in the context  
 8 of their own trials, as opposed to raising them in  
 9 the context of a trial where they have an interest  
 10 in assisting their colleagues, compatriots, whatever  
 11 it may be.  
 12 Q. Well, certainly whatever interest they may  
 13 have had in testifying in other cases, they have an  
 14 even greater interest in their own case; right?  
 15 A. I agree. As I said, if they had been  
 16 tortured, one would assume that they would have raised  
 17 it in their own trial and say: Hey, Mr. Judge, I was  
 18 tortured. You can't convict me of what I'm pleading  
 19 guilty to.  
 20 Q. And, of course, by that you're assuming that  
 21 the witness -- that the defendant has faith that the  
 22 justice system will render the right result; correct?  
 23 A. Well, that's a speculative argument.  
 24 Q. But you realize that your opinion is based  
 25 on your own assumptions that anyone who had been

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1 Sa'adi had claimed torture during their testimony  
 2 in the Shwaysh case?  
 3 A. I didn't write it.  
 4 Q. Were you aware that Kahira Sa'adi, one of  
 5 the ones -- one of the defendants who claims to have  
 6 been tortured, was the attorney -- was the defendant  
 7 whose lawyer had business relations with the court?  
 8 A. I don't recollect.  
 9 Q. But you recall earlier we had that discussion  
 10 about a defendant's lawyer, that lawyer's office having  
 11 business relations with the court?  
 12 A. I do.  
 13 Q. And that was Kahira Sa'adi?  
 14 A. Please refer me to the page. Is this  
 15 Abu-Ganem, the lawyer Abu-Ganem?  
 16 Q. This is, I believe, the only document you  
 17 have related to Kahira Sa'adi.  
 18 A. Yes, it's Kahira Sa'adi. I refer you to  
 19 Exhibit 414. Correct.  
 20 Q. Now -- now you'd agree that, generally  
 21 speaking, family members come to court to support,  
 22 if they can, the -- the individual who's on trial?  
 23 A. I can't answer that question. I know,  
 24 in these specific cases, where the family members  
 25 came or didn't come. As a general rule, yes, family

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1 members do have an interest in coming and seeing their  
2 family -- their -- their relations and beloved ones.  
3 Q. In one of the --  
4 A. And the courtroom is an opportunity to do so.  
5 Q. And one of the allegations that Kahira Sa'adi  
6 made about coercion was of a sexual nature; correct?  
7 A. I vaguely remember something like that. Yes.  
8 Q. And so what you're saying is that you would  
9 have expected Kahira Sa'adi to have raised with the  
10 judge, in a courtroom full of other people, this  
11 allegation --  
12 A. I know where --  
13 Q. -- of a sexual nature?  
14 A. Yes. I know where you're going with this  
15 line of questioning. And, once again, you're presuming  
16 that the family -- her family was actually there and,  
17 if that was the case, that her pride, as a Muslim woman,  
18 would be more important than her need to profess her  
19 innocence.  
20 Q. If we can agree on anything, Mr. Kaufman,  
21 it's that assumptions have been made about why  
22 attorneys and defendants did or did not do certain  
23 things in these cases; correct?  
24 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.  
25 THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question,  
  
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1 as a witness.  
2 Q. But when she's giving evidence as a witness,  
3 she is told to tell the truth; correct?  
4 A. That is true.  
5 Q. So it's not her decision whether she wants  
6 to answer truthfully or not. She just has to do it?  
7 A. She's obliged to by law. Yes.  
8 Q. Whereas, when she's a defendant, it's her  
9 decision whether or not to testify; correct?  
10 A. Well, still, if she testifies, she has to  
11 tell the truth as well --  
12 Q. But it's her --  
13 A. -- even if it's in her own defense.  
14 Q. But it's her decision whether or not to  
15 testify?  
16 A. Correct.  
17 Q. And according to you, it's her decision  
18 whether or not her lawyer speaks up and raises the  
19 issue of torture with the judge?  
20 A. Correct. But I think we've already exhausted  
21 this subject.  
22 Q. Now, let's get back to Mr. Hamed.  
23 Mr. Hamed was held in jail for more than  
24 three years before his trial even started; correct?  
25 A. Yes. I think I noted the length of his trial.  
  
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1 please, sir?  
2 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Assumptions have been made  
3 about why the defendants and the defense attorneys  
4 did or did not do certain things in these cases?  
5 A. I can only repeat my previous answer.  
6 I can't know what discussions were held between  
7 attorney -- attorneys and their clients.  
8 Q. And you're making assumptions about why  
9 a defendant or whether a defendant would have informed  
10 the court about torture?  
11 A. No. I think I gave you a fairly coherent  
12 answer on that matter. I believe that where you  
13 have the same individual testifying as a witness as  
14 to torture, personal torture, one would expect that  
15 that same witness would raise the argument when the  
16 matter concerns their own case.  
17 I would like to add, furthermore, that  
18 I find a certain internal contradiction in your  
19 argument. Because one of the factors that you're  
20 posing to me is that defendant would not want to  
21 say these matters -- would seem a defendant would  
22 not want to raise allegations of sexual harassment  
23 in front of her own family. But then that would  
24 equally apply to the members of the public who were  
25 present in the trial when she was giving evidence  
  
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1 Q. And, in fact, you even --  
2 A. It took a long time.  
3 Q. In fact, you stated:  
4 "It is worth noting that the court itself  
5 expressed its displeasure."  
6 On page 16.  
7 A. Yeah. I remember that.  
8 Q. Now, the court's expression of displeasure  
9 didn't benefit the defendant any, though, did it?  
10 A. Well, expression of displeasure as to length  
11 of proceedings has a -- has -- has a remedy. And the  
12 remedy is that defense counsel, if he can show that  
13 the proceedings have been unduly protracted because  
14 of prosecution negligence or mishandling or whatever,  
15 he can make an application to the court for interim  
16 relief. That remedy does exist.  
17 Q. Mr. Hamed wasn't released; correct?  
18 A. He was not released. No.  
19 Q. And Hamed was denied access to evidence in  
20 his case?  
21 A. Could you refer me specifically to the --  
22 the portion of the transcript or to what exactly  
23 you're referring to?  
24 Q. Well, you, in your report, raised the issue  
25 of immunity certificates that had been issued by the  
  
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1 Israeli authorities?

2 A. Refer me to the page, please.

3 Q. Sixteen, into 17.

4 A. Yes. He was denied, but by law. And he  
5 had the opportunity to challenge it.

6 Q. Okay. He was denied access to evidence in  
7 his case?

8 A. He was denied access to investigative  
9 material. Immunity certificates are certificates  
10 which are signed in the presence -- I believe by  
11 the general in charge of the area; in civilian courts,  
12 by the relevant minister of State. They are taken  
13 out to protect matters of public interest or State  
14 security. They are subject to challenge, and they  
15 frequently are challenged.

16 Q. So Hamed was in a worse position than  
17 a typical defendant in the Israeli military court  
18 system; correct?

19 A. Not necessarily the case. Because you don't  
20 know what materials that these immunity certificates  
21 were designed to protect.

22 One of the considerations that a defense  
23 lawyer often takes into account, when considering  
24 whether or not to challenge an immunity certificate,  
25 is where the hearing will take place on the petition

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1 A. I don't believe that the prosecution

2 is withholding materials unlawfully. An immunity  
3 certificate is taken out in order to regulate the  
4 fact that the prosecution is not disclosing material  
5 which it would otherwise be obliged to disclose.

6 Q. Correct.

7 So in this scenario, when that happens, the  
8 defend -- the defendant does not automatically receive  
9 materials that he would otherwise receive; correct?

10 A. That is correct.

11 And there is a -- as I said, a judicial --  
12 I'm sorry -- there is a mechanism for challenging that  
13 certificate.

14 Q. And -- there's a mechanism to challenge that,  
15 you say. But the defendant's lawyer doesn't have access  
16 to the information in representing him before that  
17 tribunal; correct?

18 A. Not unless a court rules that he's entitled  
19 to see that information. What happens is that the  
20 lawyer will, first of all, ask for a redacted version  
21 of the information.

22 Q. Did that happen in this case?

23 A. To the best of my knowledge, no.

24 If he's not given a redacted version which  
25 satisfies him, then he's entitled to challenge the

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1 to challenge the immunity certificate.

2 If it's a certificate which is taken out  
3 for State security, then he has no problem because  
4 it's not in front of the same tribunal which is  
5 trying the case. If it's a State certificate, which  
6 is taken -- immediate certificate, which is taken out  
7 to protect the public interest, then it could be in  
8 front of the same judge who's hearing the trial.

9 Q. But you'd agree --

10 A. Let me complete my question, please -- answer,  
11 please.

12 Sometimes the information which is protected  
13 by these immunity certificates is highly incriminating,  
14 in fact, more incriminating than the evidence which  
15 actually is contained in the case file, which is  
16 supplied to the defense counsel.

17 Q. Now, you write in your report:

18 "The fact that the defense is entitled  
19 by law to challenge these certificates is an extra  
20 guarantee of due process."

21 A. Yes. I believe that to be the case.

22 Q. But by "extra," you don't mean that a  
23 defendant has more due process when the prosecution  
24 is withholding materials than in cases where -- in  
25 cases where the prosecution is not?

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1 certificate. The matter will go before an independent  
2 judge who is not connected with hearing the case itself.  
3 That judge will see the material and then make a  
4 decision accordingly.

5 Q. And in Hamed's case, the material was not  
6 disclosed; correct?

7 A. To the best of my recollection, no.

8 Q. In fact, it's quite rare, in State security  
9 offenses, for the court to require the prosecution  
10 to disclose the material to the defense?

11 A. In nearly every case in which the General  
12 Security Services, the Shabak, the GSS is involved,  
13 there is nearly always a -- an immunity certificate  
14 protecting State security interests. For the large  
15 part, it is to protect the working methodology of the  
16 GSS.

17 Q. And my question is: It is quite rare, in  
18 State security offenses, for the court to require the  
19 prosecution to disclose the material to the defense?

20 A. You are correct.

21 Q. And earlier you mentioned how the process  
22 of -- of seeking disclosure of those materials goes  
23 to a tribunal; correct?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. That's an Israeli military tribunal; correct?

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1 A. Which is independent of the trial tribunal  
 2 hearing the case.  
 3 Q. Not independent of the Israeli military,  
 4 though; right?  
 5 A. No, of course not. No. It's the system  
 6 in which we're all working.  
 7 Q. And the judges are all in the same military  
 8 unit; correct?  
 9 A. Yes.  
 10 Q. Now, in the Hamed case, the prosecution was  
 11 entitled to introduce Arman's alleged statement during  
 12 his interrogation because it was different than what  
 13 he said on the witness stand; correct?  
 14 A. Correct.  
 15 Q. Now, in the Israeli military court system,  
 16 a witness' out-of-court statement can be admitted  
 17 even if the witness refuses to answer questions on  
 18 the witness stand?  
 19 A. That is correct, as it is in the civilian  
 20 court system, as Attorney Sfard knows and mentioned  
 21 in his report.  
 22 Q. And in Case No. 12, Majid Al-Masri, one of  
 23 the witnesses against the defendant refused to answer  
 24 questions on cross-examination?  
 25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. This is a different document from the same  
 2 case; correct?  
 3 A. It's in English.  
 4 Q. Aah, then I gave you the wrong one.  
 5 A. This -- are you asking me what this is?  
 6 MR. YALOWITZ: This is different.  
 7 MR. HILL: Let's go off the record for  
 8 a second.  
 9 MR. YALOWITZ: Okay.  
 10 (Brief discussion held off the record.)  
 11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Now, document -- excuse  
 12 me -- Defense 419 is a document from the case of  
 13 Majid Mohammad Al-Masri?  
 14 A. (Examining.) Exhibit 419 is a document from  
 15 the case of Majid Al-Masri. You're correct. And it's  
 16 dated the 2nd of September, 2003.  
 17 Q. And if you turn the page --  
 18 A. It's in the Samaria court, by the way.  
 19 Q. -- on page 3, which is Bates number 283,  
 20 begins the testimony of prosecution witness "MN";  
 21 correct?  
 22 A. Mohammad Nifa. Yes.  
 23 Q. And that direct examination continues on  
 24 to the next page?  
 25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. And this witness, Mohammad Nifa, testified  
 2 at length for the prosecution on direct examination?  
 3 A. Where are you referring me to -- Nifa? --  
 4 in my report?  
 5 (Defendants' Exhibit 418 marked.)  
 6 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'm showing you what's been  
 7 marked as Defense Exhibit 418.  
 8 Defense 418 is a document --  
 9 MR. YALOWITZ: May I have a copy?  
 10 Q. BY MR. SATIN: -- from the case of Majid  
 11 Al-Masri. Sorry.  
 12 A. (Examining.) It's the verdict. Yes. The  
 13 judgment.  
 14 Counsel is showing me, at Exhibit 418,  
 15 the judgment in the case of Majid Ismail Mohammad  
 16 Al-Masri, from the 28th of June, 2005.  
 17 Q. And what I just realized that I've done is  
 18 I meant to give you a different document that is nearly  
 19 the same number.  
 20 A. So what do you want me to do with Exhibit 418?  
 21 Q. Ignore it for now. I apologize.  
 22 (Defendants' Exhibit 419 marked.)  
 23 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I'd like to give you an  
 24 exhibit, which will now be marked 419.  
 25 A. (Examining.) What's this?

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1 Q. And the following page?  
 2 A. Yes. It continues until page 6.  
 3 Q. And on page 6 begins the cross-examination  
 4 of this witness.  
 5 And after about five questions, the  
 6 witness refused to answer any more questions on  
 7 cross-examination?  
 8 A. The witness stated as follows -- and  
 9 I quote from line 19 onwards, on page 6, Bates  
 10 P 11-12:289:  
 11 "The" --  
 12 Q. There isn't a question pending other than  
 13 that there were a series of questions?  
 14 A. There were a series of questions.  
 15 MR. YALOWITZ: Wait. Wait a minute. Wait  
 16 a minute. You -- you asked him a question, and now  
 17 he's answering the question. If you want to withdraw  
 18 the question, that's fine. It's your deposition.  
 19 But --  
 20 MR. SATIN: Well --  
 21 MR. YALOWITZ: But you did ask him a question.  
 22 MR. SATIN: The witness didn't answer the  
 23 question.  
 24 Q. BY MR. SATIN: So my question is simply this:  
 25 There were a series of questions --

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1 MR. YALOWITZ: Can we -- can we take a break?  
2 We've been going about 45 minutes -- I mean, an hour  
3 and 15 minutes. It would be --  
4 MR. HILL: Let --  
5 MR. YALOWITZ: -- good to take a break.  
6 MR. HILL: Let him finish this line, and  
7 then we'll take a break.  
8 Q. BY MR. SATIN: There were a series  
9 of questions asked by the defense attorney on  
10 cross-examination; correct?  
11 A. Correct.  
12 Q. And then the witness decided that the witness  
13 did not want to testify?  
14 A. Yes. He gave a reason.  
15 Do you want to hear that reason?  
16 Q. No.  
17 And then, at some point, the witness refused  
18 to continue testifying; correct?  
19 A. He did. He gave a reason.  
20 Do you want me to translate that reason for  
21 you?  
22 Q. See, the way this works is I ask the questions  
23 and you answer them.  
24 A. Okay.  
25 Q. So after the witness had refused to testify,

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1 allowed to remain as evidence in the case?  
2 A. Yes, it did.  
3 Q. Even though the defense was not permitted  
4 a full cross-examination of this witness?  
5 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.  
6 THE WITNESS: The witness stated that he  
7 didn't want to give testimony. He said he didn't feel  
8 well. He said he was annoyed by the prison officers.  
9 Q. BY MR. SATIN: And you'd agree, then, that  
10 that cross-examination ended before the attorney had  
11 decided he had no more questions?  
12 A. Sorry?  
13 Q. The cross-examination ended before --  
14 because the witness decided it [sic] didn't want --  
15 did not want to answer questions; correct?  
16 A. Let me continue reading the cross-examination  
17 or what is purported to be the cross-examination.  
18 (Examining.) Okay. With the benefit of  
19 having read the transcript, I note certain things  
20 which should perhaps be reflected in the -- in this  
21 transcript.  
22 First of all, he -- he -- he refused to  
23 testify. The court negotiated with him and said  
24 that he has an obligation to testify in order to help  
25 the court reach the truth, "lishpach or," which means

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1 there was a discussion with the judge about what would  
2 happen to the witness' testimony?  
3 A. It would appear that that is the case, yes,  
4 from the words which are highlighted in bold.  
5 Q. So the witness' direct examination testimony  
6 and the limited cross-examination was permitted to  
7 remain evidence in the case?  
8 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.  
9 THE WITNESS: Repeat your question, please,  
10 sir.  
11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: The court decided that the  
12 witness' direct examination testimony and the portions  
13 of the cross-examination testimony before the witness  
14 refused to testify was permitted to remain as evidence  
15 in the case?  
16 A. I believe that's the case. Yes.  
17 Q. Even though the defense attorney was not  
18 permitted to continue with the cross-examination;  
19 correct?  
20 A. There was no further cross-examination  
21 after the witness stated that he'd been annoyed by  
22 the police -- by the prison officers, that he didn't  
23 feel well, and that he didn't want to give evidence.  
24 Q. You'd agree that the court ruled that the  
25 limited and incomplete testimony of this witness was

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1 "to shed light" on the incidents which are the subject  
2 matter of the case, including the question of the  
3 innocence of the defendant.  
4 And then the -- the witness stated:  
5 (Reading/translating.)  
6 "I do not want to give evidence. I want  
7 that my lawyer should come here and make a complaint  
8 against the prison officers."  
9 And at the request of the court, his lawyer  
10 was, in fact, called into the courtroom. And -- and  
11 at the request of the court, the lawyer explained  
12 to his client, namely, the witness, the importance  
13 of giving evidence and the meaning of his refusal  
14 not to give -- and his refusal not to give evidence.  
15 And the answer of the witness, thereafter, was:  
16 (Reading/translating.)  
17 "I do not want to give evidence."  
18 Okay. That's what happened in the courtroom.  
19 Q. Okay. And my question is that after the  
20 witness refused to continue answering questions on  
21 cross-examination -- and you agree that the witness  
22 refused answering questions on cross-examination;  
23 correct?  
24 A. He was a non-cooperative witness. Yes.  
25 Q. And he had only been asked six questions

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1 on cross-examination?

2 A. He'd only been asked six questions on

3 cross-examination. But he'd made his intent not

4 to give evidence abundantly clear.

5 Q. And then, on the next page, on the final

6 page, the court issued its decision on this matter

7 of the witness refusing to testify --

8 A. Uh-huh.

9 Q. -- correct?

10 A. "Sarvan." That's what he was referred to as.

11 Yes.

12 Q. And the court decided that the witness'

13 testimony would stand in the case?

14 A. Let me read the decision, and then I'll give

15 you my answer. (Examining.)

16 What the court, in fact, ruled is what I was

17 hinting at earlier, that the -- the witness' profession

18 or protestations or assertion that he didn't feel well

19 was just an excuse. After persuasion -- and this is

20 what they were required to do by judicial direction,

21 asking him for his reasons not to give evidence and

22 explaining to him the importance of giving evidence --

23 the judges ruled that the evidential conclusions to

24 be drawn from his refusal to give evidence would be

25 subject to the submissions of the parties at a later

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1 of the witness today and on another date is causing

2 the defendant severe prejudice. I would ask the court

3 to use its power -- its inherent power to put off the

4 witness evidence for another hearing. Concerning

5 the investigator who interviewed Mohammad Nifa, his

6 name does not appear in the list of witnesses. And,

7 therefore, it's not possible to submit the witness'

8 statements."

9 Well, that's not true. But then that's his

10 submission.

11 Q. Despite the request of the defense attorney,

12 the judge did not honor his request; correct?

13 A. He did not put the case off to another date

14 to re-summon the witness. No.

15 Q. And so this direct examination and the very

16 brief cross-examination was allowed to stand in the

17 case; correct?

18 A. Apparently so.

19 Q. And then the court admitted the witness'

20 out-of-court written statements; correct?

21 A. Can you show me where that indeed happened,

22 and then I will confirm it?

23 MR. YALOWITZ: Are we -- are we ready to

24 go off?

25 MR. SATIN: Let me just finish this.

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1 date in closing submissions. And I refer you to line

2 12.

3 Q. So you'd agree that the court did not strike

4 the testimony of the witness?

5 A. At that moment in time, no.

6 Q. In fact, the defense had specifically

7 requested a continuance; correct?

8 A. Can you refer me to where the --

9 Q. Sure. The previous page, Bates number 12:289.

10 A. Yes. Which line?

11 Q. Very bottom, 38.

12 A. The defense lawyer says:

13 (Reading/translating.)

14 "I don't ask to -- for a continuance."

15 (Comment in Hebrew by the witness.)

16 "I need to cross-examine the witness.

17 Everything depends on this witness. I suggest

18 that we reconvene -- that I sit, once again, with

19 the prosecution and that -- that we try to reach a

20 plea bargain. I need to cross-examine this witness.

21 I have questions for this witness. I request that

22 the court, on account of this, will look at this

23 evidence as irrelevant evidence. We're talking about

24 a witness who's a principal witness, who incriminates

25 the defendant as set out in the indictment. The refusal

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1 MR. YALOWITZ: No. You know, I -- I want

2 a break. Can we take a break, please?

3 MR. SATIN: Fine.

4 MR. YALOWITZ: Thank you.

5 (Recess from 4:05 p.m. to 4:15 p.m.)

6 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In your report about

7 Mr. Al-Masri, No. 12, you state, quote:

8 "The prosecution evidence incriminating

9 the defendant was largely based on the testimony of"

10 co-conspirators. (As read.)

11 A. That's correct. It's the second sentence

12 on page 22.

13 Q. And by "testimony," you mean out-of-court

14 statements of co-conspirators; correct?

15 A. It could mean that. Yes.

16 Q. You're not using the word "testimony" just

17 to refer to what a witness says on the stand; correct?

18 A. In this particular case, once again, I would

19 be able to give you a better answer if you show me the

20 actual court file. But then I would assume it is also

21 based on out-of-court testimony.

22 Q. Well, I'll -- I'll refer you to one of the

23 documents you have in front of you with Bates number

24 12:83.

25 A. Which exhibit number?

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1 Q. I can't recall if that's 418 or 419. But  
2 the Bates number --  
3 A. 83 is 418. I have it in front of me.  
4 Q. If you turn to --  
5 A. This is the judgment.  
6 Q. If you turn to page 5 --  
7 A. I'm looking at page 5.  
8 Q. And it deals with the prosecution witness,  
9 Nasser Aweis; correct?  
10 A. Correct.  
11 Q. And in the third paragraph, the court notes,  
12 about five lines down from the top of the third  
13 paragraph:  
14 "We have decided to give preference to  
15 the statements over the testimony."  
16 A. That's correct.  
17 I must state, though, that the photocopy  
18 that you're working from here is incredibly poor and  
19 I'm having difficulty reading it. But I do know that  
20 the court is referring, in line 36, to Section 10.A  
21 of the evidence ordinance, which is the appropriate  
22 section for preferring out-of-court statements over  
23 in-court testimony.  
24 Q. And so would you agree that, when you  
25 write that he was incriminated based on testimony

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1 A. Correct.  
2 Q. The idea that a defendant can seek suppression  
3 of statements he made as a result of coercion?  
4 A. A defendant, yes.  
5 Q. Did I not say "defendant"?  
6 A. Yes, you did. Because I'm just recollecting  
7 it, in the same point in time, one of the comments  
8 that Attorney Sfard made.  
9 Q. And you'd agree that a defendant cannot  
10 seek suppression of the out-of-court statements of  
11 a witness that has claimed to have been tortured?  
12 A. This is a comment which was raised by  
13 Attorney Sfard.  
14 There are rules governing the submission  
15 of out-of-court testimony. And those rules have  
16 to be followed. And if a statement is admitted  
17 into evidence, then submissions can be made in the  
18 concluding submissions of both -- of the defense  
19 that that statement should not be preferred over the  
20 testimony given in court. He can also object to it  
21 being admitted.  
22 Q. But with respect to witnesses who have  
23 testified --  
24 A. With respect to witnesses as well, yes.  
25 Q. But you -- you talked about how there can

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1 of co-conspirators, you were including statements  
2 made out of court?  
3 A. Yes. Because I use the word "testimony"  
4 very loosely. It doesn't have the same distinction  
5 maybe that you're used to. In quoting "testimony,"  
6 in my books, can mean statements, evidence.  
7 Q. Now, in your report, you don't make mention  
8 of the fact that one of the witnesses refused to answer  
9 questions on cross-examination; correct?  
10 A. Are we going back to the witness Mohammad  
11 Nifa?  
12 Q. Yes.  
13 A. You are correct. I don't mention Mohammad  
14 Nifa in my report.  
15 Q. Instead, what you say is:  
16 "The evidential hearings were conducted  
17 in textbook fashion with no out of the ordinary  
18 occurrences."  
19 A. I don't think that a witness who refuses  
20 to give evidence is an out of the ordinary occurrence.  
21 It happens all the time, frequently, in the military  
22 courts, and especially when we're talking about security  
23 offenses perpetrated by ideo -- ideology.  
24 Q. Now, in your report, you discuss what you  
25 refer to as the suppression hearing concept; correct?

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1 be what -- quote, "a trial within a trial"?  
2 A. That refers to defendants.  
3 Q. That only refers to the defendant?  
4 A. Correct.  
5 Q. It does not refer to witness statements,  
6 witnesses who have been --  
7 A. Witnesses who allege to have been tortured  
8 and, therefore, don't give the evidence that they  
9 gave out of court on the witness stand. They can  
10 be questioned. If the prosecution should seek to  
11 admit their out-of-court statement, then the defense  
12 has a right to object to that. And if the judge takes  
13 that statement into account or into the case file as  
14 evidence, then it has to be done according to certain  
15 rules and regulations, which are set out in law. And  
16 the defense attorney, in his closing submissions, will  
17 argue that that out-of-court statement should not be  
18 preferred over and above the statement which is given  
19 in court.  
20 Q. And when you say the "written summations,"  
21 you're referring to the --  
22 A. Closing submissions.  
23 Q. -- documents that aren't very important?  
24 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.  
25 THE WITNESS: That's argumentative.

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1 Q. BY MR. SATIN: The written summations that  
2 you said earlier were not as important as the testimony?

3 A. Well, as I said, this is -- this is one  
4 particular instance where one would expect defense  
5 counsel, if he's arguing that an out-of-court testimony  
6 should not be preferred to the in-court evidence, he  
7 should make those submissions. Yes.

8 Q. So in some respects, the written submissions  
9 are important in the cases?

10 A. In some respects, yes.

11 Q. Now, in many cases, it's the GSS that  
12 conducts the initial interrogation of the defendant;  
13 correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. In fact, that's the usual practice in State  
16 security offenses?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. The GSS's role is about getting information  
19 to protect Israel's security? That's their goal?

20 That's their role; correct?

21 A. The GSS's job primarily is to gather  
22 intelligence. They are aware, however, that the  
23 information which they document, especially when  
24 it is a defendant's statement, will be disclosed  
25 at a later date to the defense. So they are aware,

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1 A. I can't make a generalization of that nature.  
2 But I'm speaking from my own personal experience as  
3 a prosecutor. I always insisted that the defense  
4 counsel would receive the GSS statements or the  
5 GSS documents recording the statements, admissions,  
6 interviews with -- with the suspect.

7 Q. And what we -- what is clear from the  
8 record --

9 A. And defense counsel would frequently  
10 exploit the differences between those two documents --

11 Q. But in these cases --

12 A. -- in cross-examination.

13 Q. -- we didn't have those two documents;  
14 correct?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Because there's only the statements that  
17 were taken by the police later on; correct?

18 A. Once again, I believe that to be the case.  
19 But to give you an exact answer, I would have to  
20 refresh my memory with reference to the case -- the  
21 21 cases.

22 Q. Now, if the defendant is interrogated by  
23 the GSS and makes an incriminating statement and then  
24 the defendant repeats that -- repeats a statement --  
25 the statement he ultimately makes to the police at

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1 in the course of their work, of the principles of  
2 criminal justice.

3 Q. The police are not present for the  
4 interrogations done by the GSS; correct?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. The police come in at the end; correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. And the police then obtain a statement from  
9 the defendant for purposes of admission at trial?

10 A. There is a police officer who sits in the  
11 Shabak unit, the GSS unit. His sole function is  
12 basically to receive the defendant after he's been  
13 interrogated by the Shabak. He will normally get  
14 the document which sets out the statement given by  
15 that defendant to the GSS -- sorry -- accused suspect  
16 to the GSS officer. And then he will review that  
17 document with the suspect and take a proper full  
18 written statement from him.

19 Q. And it's the statement taken by the police  
20 after the GSS interrogation that will be sought to be  
21 introduced at the trial?

22 A. Correct. But sometimes also the GSS  
23 statement.

24 Q. But, usually, it's the police statement  
25 and not the GSS statement; correct?

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1 the trial, the defendant will only have the right to  
2 cross-examine the police officer who took the statement,  
3 not the GSS who interrogated him initially; correct?

4 A. I'm not sure that that's a general --  
5 that's correct. If I felt that, as a defense counsel  
6 representing one of these individuals, that my client  
7 had said something different to a GSS officer than  
8 that which appears in the police officer's statement,  
9 then I would insist that he be called as a witness.

10 Q. And the only way a defense attorney would  
11 know that, in the Israeli military court system, is  
12 based on what his client may have told him; correct?

13 A. Or if he's asked for the documents or has  
14 received the documents from the GSS.

15 Q. And at least with respect to these cases,  
16 we can agree that did not happen?

17 A. Once again, I believe that that is the case.  
18 But to give you a definite answer, I would have to  
19 review the case files.

20 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm sorry. The -- I have to  
21 object to the form.

22 The -- the question was "we agree that did  
23 not happen." And if you could just clarify what you  
24 understood the word "that" to refer to, so the record  
25 is clear, I would appreciate it.

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1 THE WITNESS: That defense counsel did not  
2 have access to the GSS document.  
3 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Are you familiar with the  
4 fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine?  
5 A. Fruit of the poisoned tree? Yes.  
6 Q. What do you take that doctrine to mean?  
7 A. Inadmissibly obtained evidence through illegal  
8 methods is not admissible at trial.  
9 Q. And that doesn't apply in the Israeli military  
10 court system; correct?  
11 A. The whole issue of the -- whether or not  
12 a court is entitled to admit the fruit of a poison tree  
13 is something which has been the subject of contention  
14 in Israeli civilian jurisprudence over many years.  
15 Only recently has there been a ruling of  
16 the Supreme Court on whether or not the fruits of an  
17 illegally conducted search or an improperly consented  
18 search that had been given is not admissible. Prior  
19 to that, it was admissible.  
20 So it's not true to say that Israeli law,  
21 over the years, has recognized the doctrine of the  
22 fruit of the poisoned tree --  
23 Q. Now, the right --  
24 A. -- or the exclusion of the fruit of the  
25 poisoned tree.

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1 Q. Defendants.  
2 A. A defendant's confession? Correct.  
3 Q. The right to public trials, there's an  
4 exception to that rule; correct?  
5 A. Yes.  
6 Q. It can be secretive if it's in the interest  
7 of the security of the Israeli Defense Forces' justice  
8 or for public safety?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. Do you know how often that happens?  
11 A. I haven't witnessed it personally.  
12 Q. Have you presided over any State security  
13 offense cases?  
14 A. Most of the State cases conducted in the  
15 military courts are State security cases.  
16 Q. And it's the Israeli military that defines  
17 what is a State security offense; correct?  
18 A. Security offenses are actually defined in  
19 the Israeli Civil Procedure Ordinance of 1982.  
20 Q. Defined by Israel?  
21 A. Well, of course. It's Israeli law that's  
22 being applied there. It's either Israeli security --  
23 Israeli military or Israeli procedural law.  
24 Q. The detention facilities are in Israel, not  
25 in the occupied territories; correct?

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1 Q. The right to seek exclusion of a defendant's  
2 statement only applies if, in fact, the prosecution  
3 is seeking to introduce those statements; correct?  
4 A. Can you repeat the question, please?  
5 Q. The right to seek suppression of statements  
6 only applies if the prosecution is seeking to introduce  
7 the defendant's statements?  
8 A. Are we talking about witness statements or  
9 defendants --  
10 Q. Defendant's statements.  
11 A. Defendant's statements. That's correct.  
12 Q. So if a defendant is tortured but doesn't  
13 make any statement, there's nothing for the lawyer to  
14 do to seek suppression of; correct?  
15 A. That's obvious. If he doesn't incriminate  
16 himself, why would he want to seek any suppression of  
17 the -- of the document which contains no incrimination?  
18 Q. So you'd agree, then, that the right to seek  
19 suppression of statements would protect against torture;  
20 correct?  
21 A. The right to seek admission -- can you repeat  
22 your question?  
23 Q. The right to seek suppression or exclusion  
24 of statements does not protect against torture?  
25 A. Witness confessions? You mean --

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1 A. Some are. A large proportion are. What  
2 particular -- which particular detention facility  
3 are you referring to?  
4 Q. Well, there are a number of detention  
5 facilities; correct?  
6 A. Yes.  
7 Q. And at least some of them are in Israel,  
8 not in the occupied territories?  
9 A. That's correct.  
10 Q. Under international law, the detention  
11 facilities are supposed to be in the occupied territory;  
12 correct?  
13 A. Correct.  
14 Q. Because the detention facilities are in  
15 Israel, family members may not be able to visit their  
16 loved ones who are in detention; correct?  
17 A. Correct.  
18 Q. Palestinians need a permit to enter into  
19 Israel; correct?  
20 A. Correct. But they are visited by the  
21 International Committee of the Red Cross on a  
22 frequent basis.  
23 Q. The family members?  
24 A. No. The defendants. And the family members  
25 can communicate with the ICRC. I do it frequently. And

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1 I have defendants who --  
 2 Q. So what you're saying --  
 3 A. -- are in oppressive regimes around the world.  
 4 Yes.  
 5 Q. So what you're saying is that, even though --  
 6 A. Including Libya.  
 7 Q. -- even though family members may not be  
 8 able to visit their loved ones in detention inside  
 9 of Israel, they can communicate with their loved ones  
 10 through an international organization?  
 11 A. They can ask for the ICRC to petition the  
 12 military, the GSS, to visit these individuals.  
 13 Q. For whom to visit?  
 14 A. The ICRC. I'm giving you a good example.  
 15 Q. So it's not that the -- that body, the ICRC --  
 16 A. The International Committee of the Red  
 17 Cross has a special mandate under the Fourth Geneva  
 18 Convention. The Israeli Army applies the Fourth  
 19 Geneva Convention de facto, if not de jure, and  
 20 permits the International Committee of the Red Cross  
 21 to visit detainees wherever they may be, whether it's  
 22 in Israel, in detention facilities there, or in the  
 23 occupied territory.  
 24 Q. But you're not saying that the ICRC can  
 25 arrange for family members to go into Israel to visit --

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1 the various concerns which were raised by the ICRC  
 2 as to visits which had been carried out and allegations  
 3 of mistreatment being made. I would then take those  
 4 allegations, refer them to the various units, and ask  
 5 for their comments in order to be able to formulate  
 6 a proper response to the ICRC.  
 7 Q. You can't say, per 100 defendants, how  
 8 many of them go through this process of contacting  
 9 the ICRC so that the ICRC can visit their family  
 10 member on their behalf?  
 11 A. I cannot give you an empirical -- any  
 12 empirical evidence as to that. I just know that  
 13 I dealt with a lot of these requests on behalf of  
 14 the ICRC.  
 15 Q. And in the Israeli military court system,  
 16 a defendant is denied access to counsel during the  
 17 early stages of a case; correct?  
 18 A. Not in Israeli military courts. We're  
 19 talking about in a -- an investigation. In a Israeli  
 20 military court, they're never denied access to counsel.  
 21 Q. Well, at the time that someone's been  
 22 arrested, based on suspicion --  
 23 A. Yes, they are -- they can be denied.  
 24 Q. -- of -- of committing an offense --  
 25 A. We discussed that.

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1 A. No.  
 2 Q. -- their loved ones --  
 3 A. I'm not saying that. I'm saying that --  
 4 MR. YALOWITZ: Let him finish his question.  
 5 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You're not saying that the  
 6 ICRC arranges for family members to visit their loved  
 7 ones in Israel?  
 8 A. No, I'm not saying that.  
 9 Q. Okay.  
 10 A. What I'm saying is that the ICRC will perform  
 11 those visits by proxy.  
 12 Q. And some of the lawyers -- strike that.  
 13 Do you have any empirical evidence about  
 14 how often that actually happens, that the ICRC will  
 15 be contacted by loved ones and will, therefore, visit  
 16 their loved ones in Israeli detention facilities?  
 17 A. I don't have any empirical evidence. But  
 18 I can speak from personal experience. Because, prior  
 19 to my role as a military judge and prior to my role  
 20 as a defense counsel in the Israeli military tribunals  
 21 for soldiers, I served my compulsory military service  
 22 in the unit which is known as the international law unit  
 23 of the military Advocate General's office, otherwise  
 24 known as "dabla" in Hebrew.  
 25 And I was responsible for responding to

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1 MR. YALOWITZ: Let him ask his question.  
 2 THE WITNESS: Sorry. Apologies.  
 3 Q. BY MR. SATIN: From the time of arrest --  
 4 MR. YALOWITZ: And let me just -- I apologize  
 5 for interrupting. But I'm -- I'm trying to help the  
 6 reporter and you, Counsel, to get a clean record.  
 7 (Partial pending question read.)  
 8 MR. YALOWITZ: Why don't you start over.  
 9 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Okay. During the period of  
 10 detention post arrest, prior to being brought to  
 11 court, a defendant does not have access to counsel?  
 12 A. That's a generalization. There is power  
 13 to deny access of a defendant to his counsel. And  
 14 we discussed that earlier.  
 15 Q. Mr. Sfard writes in his report that, because  
 16 the defendants are kept in prisons inside Israel, many  
 17 Palestinian attorneys may not be able to visit their  
 18 clients.  
 19 Do you remember that?  
 20 A. I remember that.  
 21 Q. And in response, you write:  
 22 "Most of the counsel involved in the cases  
 23 which I examined are resident in Israel."  
 24 A. I have seen --  
 25 Q. My question is just: Did you say that --

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. -- in your report?

3 Do you know what percentage of defense

4 attorneys practicing in the Israeli military court

5 system are residents of Israel?

6 A. I do not know what percentage of attorneys

7 practicing in the military courts in general are

8 resident in Israel. I do know that -- I believe that

9 most, if not all, of the attorneys involved in the cases

10 which I examined, the 21 cases, are residents of Israel

11 in the sense that they have their offices in Israel.

12 That was --

13 Q. Do you know how often -- sorry.

14 A. And that's on the basis of searching the

15 Israel Bar Association records.

16 Q. You said, if I understand correctly, before

17 in your report that it was most of them.

18 Now you're saying that it's all of them?

19 A. Most of them. Okay.

20 Q. Which are the ones that are not?

21 A. I can't remember. I think most, if not all.

22 Q. Well, you can't say whether the non-resident

23 ones had regular access to their clients, can you?

24 A. I don't believe that there was a problem of

25 not having access to the clients in the 21 cases that

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1 presumptions to support your conclusions; correct?

2 A. I relied on the facts to support my

3 conclusions of what I'd seen in the transcripts.

4 Q. Well, what is the fact that you're relying

5 on here?

6 A. Let me refresh my memory to the summary of

7 the case you're referring to. (Examining.)

8 Well, it's based on the fact that defense

9 counsel agreed to submit all the evidence and to

10 the fact that -- based on the fact that the defendant

11 chose not to give evidence, yet admitted most of the

12 facts of the indictment, bar the two reservations

13 which I set out.

14 Q. So you're making assumptions about the

15 tactical decisions of the lawyer; correct?

16 A. I'm making conclusions based on what I

17 presume fairly to be the defense counsel's legitimate

18 strategy.

19 Q. Not having ever spoken to the lawyer; correct?

20 A. I did not speak to the lawyer. And I told

21 you that earlier.

22 Q. And from this record, it's clear that that

23 lawyer --

24 A. I didn't think it appropriate to speak to

25 the lawyer.

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1 I examined.

2 Q. Do you have any information about how

3 often the lawyers visited their clients in detention

4 facilities?

5 A. No, I don't.

6 Q. Would you agree it's just pure speculation

7 on your part to make the claim that there were no

8 problems of access to defendants?

9 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection. Lacks foundation.

10 THE WITNESS: I have no reason to believe that

11 they didn't visit their clients in detention facilities.

12 Q. BY MR. SATIN: You write in Case No. 21,

13 on page --

14 A. Thirty-one.

15 Q. -- 31 -- for Case 21 --

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. -- you say:

18 "It is reasonable to presume that defense

19 counsel's arguments, although ultimately unsuccessful,

20 were necessitated by the exigencies of the evidence."

21 You don't explain, though, why the arguments

22 were necessitated by the exigencies of the evidence;

23 correct?

24 A. No, I did not.

25 Q. And this statement shows that you rely on

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1 Q. And --

2 A. Because then you would have fairly and quite

3 rightly asked me: Did I speak to the prosecution? And

4 then I could have spoken to the judges. There would

5 have been no end to the matter.

6 Q. Well, when you set out to do this work, did

7 you have an eye on getting it right or about how you

8 were going to respond to defense counsel's questions?

9 A. I had an eye on fulfilling my mandate --

10 fulfilling my mandate to the best of my ability.

11 And my mandate was to examine the court transcripts

12 which were given to me and to give my opinion, based

13 on those transcripts, whether or not due process was

14 observed.

15 I was satisfied that due process was observed

16 after reviewing those transcripts. And I was satisfied,

17 although this wasn't part of my technical mandate, that

18 no one was convicted of something that he did not do.

19 Q. Fair to say, on Case No. 21, you have no idea

20 of what the exigencies of the evidence were?

21 A. The exigencies of the evidence was the

22 evidence that was submitted to the court by agreement

23 of defense counsel and the fact that the defendant

24 pleaded guilty to most of the facts contained in the

25 indictment.

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1 Q. What's the exigency?

2 A. That's what I meant by the exigencies of

3 the evidence. The -- the situation presented by the

4 evidence which was admitted to the court.

5 Q. You also said just below that:

6 "Although I am not aware of the exact

7 duties that the defendant may have performed in such

8 a capacity, I assume that were he to have believed

9 that his rights and interests were being infringed

10 at ... he would have notified such to the court

11 through his counsel. (As read.)

12 A. That is a presumption, and that is an

13 assumption. Because I don't know what he was doing

14 in his role as a legal advisor to the Palestinian

15 Authority. But then he's a legal advisor. And one

16 would assume that he has more knowledge concerning

17 legal rights and interests than a reasonable individual

18 from the street.

19 MR. YALOWITZ: I'm -- I'm sure that counsel

20 will stipulate that legal advisors to the Palestinian

21 Authority are competent.

22 MR. HILL: You know, Kent, please don't do

23 that. It's not appropriate.

24 MR. YALOWITZ: Please don't -- please don't --

25 MR. HILL: I don't want to take up time

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1 due course, I will be prepared to give an answer to

2 that.

3 Q. Were you informed, when you started your

4 work in this case, that when you produced your report,

5 you should explain the basis for your opinions, not

6 simply give your opinions?

7 MR. YALOWITZ: Objection.

8 You know what? Don't answer that question.

9 Q. BY MR. SATIN: Did you believe, in your

10 mind, that you should provide the basis for your

11 opinions in writing your report?

12 A. I have already confirmed to you what my

13 mandate was.

14 Q. My question --

15 A. I did my best to conform to that mandate.

16 Q. My question is: Did you believe that it

17 was your responsibility to explain the basis for your

18 opinions in your report?

19 A. Yes, I do. And if you're referring to Case

20 No. 20 as being a lapse, well, then yes, even Homer

21 nods.

22 MR. SATIN: Why don't we take a five-minute

23 break. We might be just about done. And then we

24 will --

25 MR. YALOWITZ: Before we go off the record,

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1 on the record. But your --

2 MR. YALOWITZ: Please don't --

3 MR. HILL: Your comments during the

4 examination are not appropriate. You need to curtail

5 them, please.

6 MR. YALOWITZ: You're -- please don't bicker.

7 It's not appropriate.

8 Q. BY MR. SATIN: In Case 20, just above

9 that, Mr. Kaufman --

10 A. Yeah.

11 Q. -- you say:

12 "Indeed, after consulting his lawyer -

13 who had offered him extremely fine representation -

14 the defendant voluntarily pled guilty to an amended

15 indictment."

16 That's what it says; correct?

17 A. Yes. That's what it does indeed.

18 Q. Your statement that the lawyer had offered

19 him extremely fine representation, you don't state in

20 your report the basis for that opinion?

21 A. No. But if you give me the case file, I'm

22 prepared to review it here and now. It might take

23 me a bit of time, I'm afraid. But I can give you my

24 reasons for reaching that conclusion. I'm sure that

25 if I have to give testimony in the United States in

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1 I just -- I just want to say one thing with regard to

2 Exhibit 408, which is the document that has every other

3 page. During the course of the day, we asked somebody

4 at the -- back at the office to check on that document.

5 And it appears that we made -- we, the lawyers for

6 the plaintiffs, made a scanning error. And we will

7 reproduce the complete document. So we apologize for

8 that.

9 MR. HILL: Okay. Off the record.

10 (Recess from 4:46 p.m. to 4:52 p.m.)

11 Q. BY MR. SATIN: I have no more questions.

12 A. Thank you.

13 Q. But before we -- before we finish, you had

14 requested previously to see the complete files and

15 records. We have all of them, at least the ones that

16 were produced by plaintiffs, on an iPad. We're willing

17 to give them to you now to review them off the record,

18 so you can take as much time as you'd like. And then

19 we can come back tonight or tomorrow and -- so you can

20 modify your answers if you'd like.

21 A. Well, my comment on that is I think it's

22 a very unfair thing to suggest at this late stage,

23 knowing full well, as you do, that I have to leave

24 early tomorrow morning for a flight. And I have

25 told you on a number of occasions throughout today

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1 that I have to pack my bags and be ready to leave.  
 2 I asked you throughout the hearing today  
 3 to present me with the files. And you deliberately  
 4 refused to do so.  
 5 MR. HILL: We'd be willing to hold the  
 6 witness' open -- deposition open and reconvene on  
 7 another date when he's had an opportunity to review  
 8 the material. If Mr. Yalowitz would like to enter  
 9 into such a stipulation, I'm prepared to do so.  
 10 MR. YALOWITZ: We'll take your suggestion  
 11 under advertisement. I have a couple of follow-up  
 12 questions, if you're ready to pass the witness.  
 13 MR. SATIN: Sure.  
 14  
 15 EXAMINATION  
 16 BY MR. YALOWITZ:  
 17 Q. Mr. Satin asked you a great number of  
 18 questions about ISS files -- GSS files.  
 19 Do you recall that topic being touched  
 20 upon from time to time?  
 21 A. Yes, I do.  
 22 Q. Now, do you think there is a lawyer who  
 23 appears in the Israeli military court system who is  
 24 unaware of the existence of GSS files?  
 25 MR. SATIN: Objection. Calls for speculation.  
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1 THE WITNESS: I'm not familiar with any such  
 2 lawyer.  
 3 Q. BY MR. YALOWITZ: Is it fair to say that,  
 4 among counsel, the existence of GSS files is common  
 5 knowledge in your experience?  
 6 A. Yes, absolutely, sir.  
 7 Q. Now, you were asked some questions about  
 8 immunity certificates. And I just wanted to ask you  
 9 one follow-up about that.  
 10 If -- if the -- in the review process  
 11 for taking on an immunity certificate, is the court  
 12 required to examine the file to determine whether  
 13 there is exculpatory evidence that's being withheld?  
 14 A. Yes, it is.  
 15 Q. And if a court determines that exculpatory  
 16 evidence is being withheld, what happens?  
 17 A. What happens and has happened, in my  
 18 experience, especially when the prosecution or  
 19 investigatory authorities make a cardinal mistake  
 20 involving their sources or leaving them at the  
 21 scene of the crime, is that the judge will order  
 22 that exculpatory information to be disclosed to the  
 23 defense.  
 24 Then the prosecution's faced with either  
 25 disclosing that information and burning their sources,  
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1 or damaging the interests which are protected by  
 2 that immunity certificate, or basically withdrawing  
 3 the indictment.  
 4 And I have been witness to a number of  
 5 cases where an indictment has been withdrawn because,  
 6 on a challenge to an immunity certificate, the judge  
 7 has given the order for that exculpatory information  
 8 to be disclosed. I'm sure that Mr. Sfarid has been in  
 9 a similar situation as well and probably uses it, like  
 10 I did, as a defense tactic.  
 11 Q. Speaking of Mr. Sfarid, there was a comment  
 12 that you made early on today about Israelis being  
 13 tried in -- in the civil court system or something  
 14 like that. And you said you agreed with Mr. Sfarid's  
 15 views. And I thought that the transcript was a little  
 16 vague on that point.  
 17 Would you be -- do -- first of all, do you  
 18 recall that conversation?  
 19 A. Yes, I do.  
 20 MR. SATIN: Objection to the form of the  
 21 question.  
 22 THE WITNESS: I remember. I mean, Mr. Sfarid  
 23 was making a distinction between the Israeli civilian  
 24 courts and the Israeli military courts as to various  
 25 time periods in which defendants or accuseds could be  
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1 held in custody prior to being put before a judge and  
 2 the time periods where they may be denied access to  
 3 counsel.  
 4 There is disproportion between the two  
 5 jurisdictions. And when I said I agree with Attorney  
 6 Sfarid, it was to that I was referring.  
 7 Q. BY MR. YALOWITZ: The last thing I want to  
 8 ask you about is the question of conflicts.  
 9 Do you recall Mr. Satin asked you a number  
 10 of questions about representing multiple defendants  
 11 in a single case?  
 12 A. Yes.  
 13 Q. Now, is it permitted for clients to elect  
 14 to pursue a joint defense strategy where they of their  
 15 own free will decide, notwithstanding the conflicts or  
 16 even the risk of conflicts, that they'll stick together  
 17 and try to mount a defense together?  
 18 A. There's nothing that prevents that.  
 19 Q. All right. Thank you.  
 20 MR. SATIN: I have one follow-up.  
 21  
 22 FURTHER EXAMINATION  
 23 BY MR. SATIN:  
 24 Q. You don't have any information that the  
 25 defendants in these case -- cases specifically decided  
 OCTOBER 20, 2013 - NICK KAUFMAN

1 to engage in a joint representation, do you?  
 2 A. There's nothing on the court transcripts  
 3 that suggests that to me. No.  
 4 MR. SATIN: I'm done.  
 5 MR. YALOWITZ: Okay. We'll read and sign.  
 6 (The deposition concluded at 4:58 p.m.)  
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OCTOBER 20, 2013 - NICK KAUFMAN

1 CERTIFICATE OF WITNESS/DEPONENT  
 2  
 3 I, NICK KAUFMAN, witness herein, do  
 4 hereby certify and declare the within and foregoing  
 5 transcription to be my examination under oath in said  
 6 action taken on October 20, 2013, with the exception  
 7 of the changes listed on the errata sheet, if any;  
 8 That I have read, corrected, and do hereby  
 9 affix my signature under penalty of perjury to said  
 10 examination under oath.  
 11  
 12  
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 15 \_\_\_\_\_  
 16 NICK KAUFMAN, Witness Date  
 17  
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1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER  
 2  
 3 I, BRENDA MATZOV, CA CSR No. 9243, do hereby  
 4 certify:  
 5 That, prior to being examined, the witness  
 6 named in the foregoing deposition was duly sworn by me  
 7 to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but  
 8 the truth;  
 9 That the foregoing deposition was taken before  
 10 me at the time and place herein set forth, at which time  
 11 the aforesaid proceedings were stenographically recorded  
 12 by me and thereafter transcribed by me;  
 13 That the foregoing transcript, as typed, is a  
 14 true record of the said proceedings;  
 15 And I further certify that I am not interested  
 16 in the action.  
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Dated this 8th day of December, 2013.

BRENDA MATZOV, CA CSR No. 9243

OCTOBER 20, 2013 - NICK KAUFMAN

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1 ERRATA SHEET  
 2 Case: MARK I. SOKOLOV, et al. vs. THE PALESTINE  
 3 LIBERATION ORGANIZATION, et al.  
 4 Date: OCTOBER 20, 2013  
 5 Witness: NICK KAUFMAN  
 6  
 7 Page \_\_\_\_ Line \_\_\_\_ Change \_\_\_\_  
 8 Reason \_\_\_\_  
 9 Page \_\_\_\_ Line \_\_\_\_ Change \_\_\_\_  
 10 Reason \_\_\_\_  
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 12 Reason \_\_\_\_  
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 14 Reason \_\_\_\_  
 15 Page \_\_\_\_ Line \_\_\_\_ Change \_\_\_\_  
 16 Reason \_\_\_\_  
 17 Page \_\_\_\_ Line \_\_\_\_ Change \_\_\_\_  
 18 Reason \_\_\_\_  
 19 Page \_\_\_\_ Line \_\_\_\_ Change \_\_\_\_  
 20 Reason \_\_\_\_  
 21 Page \_\_\_\_ Line \_\_\_\_ Change \_\_\_\_  
 22 Reason \_\_\_\_  
 23  
 24 \_\_\_\_\_  
 25 NICK KAUFMAN, Witness Date

OCTOBER 20, 2013 - NICK KAUFMAN